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R. D. THOMPSON, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1871. NO. 265.

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Retirement of Favre from the French Ministry—Reorganization of the French Army—The Rinderpest in France Increasing—The Cuban Insurrection to be Suppressed—Terrible Effects of the Earthquake in Phillippine Islands—Late Speech of the Pope—Withdrawal of the German Troops from France Delayed—Thiers Anxious to be Considered the Washington of France, &c., &c.

Favre no Longer a Minister—Compulsory Service in the Army—Rinderpest Increasing.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Journal de Paris* announces that Favre is no longer a minister, that he is replaced in the office of Foreign Affairs by M. Geneland, recently one of the French negotiators for peace at Brussels.

Duke d'Aumale is contesting the representation of the city of Clermont in the Assembly.

The Committee of Assembly upon the reorganization of the French army has voted in favor of compulsory service for all males between the ages of twenty and forty. The soldiers are not to be entitled to vote at elections.

The courts martial will probably open on Thursday of next week.

The rinderpest is increasing in France.

A petition from the inhabitants of St. Cloud was presented to the Assembly yesterday. It declared that the Prussians burned six hundred houses in that place subsequent to the arrangement of the armistice which preceded the treaty of peace. Reimbursement is asked for the loss thereby sustained.

Cuban Insurrection to be Suppressed.

MADRID, July 28.—The new Spanish Ministry have resolved to put down the insurrection in Cuba, regardless of all sacrifices of life and means.

LONDON, July 28.—Commodore Ashbury has engaged passage on the Cunard steamship Java, sailing September 2d, for New York. His flagship, the Livonia, starts for the same destination on the 1st of September.

Ashbury's official challenge for the Queen's Cup will shortly be forwarded to the New York Yacht Club. He writes to the London papers that he has certificates making his vessel the representative of twelve English clubs, and in correcting some misstatements which have appeared here says that in coming to his understanding the yact winning a majority of the rules laid down.

Terrible Effects of the Earthquake in the Philippine Islands.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A special London dispatch says: The earthquake in the Phillippine Islands on May 1st, affected, in a terrible manner, the volcanic island of Camiguin, five miles from Misamis. For some months previously, especially in March, there was a succession of violent shocks, which opened extensive crevices in the earth. Finally, on May 1st, the level plane near the village of Catarwin began gradually to subside, until the tops of houses became level with the surface of the earth. This remarkable phenomenon attracted a large number of people, when suddenly, some terrific shocks were felt, and before the thunderings which followed had ceased, the whole level plane fell in, engulphing one hundred and fifty persons. The plane became a crater of a volcano 1,500 feet in depth, and from it smoke, ashes and stones were thrown into the air. A panic followed, which increased when the hurricane and rain of fire followed. The woods became ignited, and men and cattle were destroyed by the flames. The spectacle was frightful in the extreme. The volcano continues to eject stones and earth. Every inhabitant has fled the island. The crater has contained ampoulation of twenty-six thousand. Camiguin produced one-tenth of the whole Manilla hemp grown.

The Pope's Late Speech.

A special from Rome says: In an important speech made by the Pope on the 26th, in response to a deputation bringing Peter's pence, he said: The Church invites her children to defend her against ignorance and malice. An infallibility does not reside in the common sovereign; but when the former times deposed and dispossessed sovereigns, not because of the infallibility of Popes, which only touches the matters of doctrine, but because by the authority then recognized the deposition or dispossession was accepted as public law. Chrystian authority also accepted the Pope in those days as the Supreme Judge. Confounding the present with the past, in this regard, is done in bad faith, or with a desire to influence the State against the Church. Comments on the decisions of the Council he regarded as superfluous, the text of those decisions being sufficiently clear.

The "Times" on the New York Riot.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times* to-day, in an editorial upon the New York riots, full particulars of which reached here by the American mails, says in reference to the procession of Orangemen that Governor Hoffman incurred a terrible responsibility in permitting it to take place, and in refusing to prevent it. The state, says the *Times*, ought to interfere with the Orangemen on the ground of their provocation. It should not encourage antagonism, and should bring all persons to recognize its rule of dealing equally with the national feelings and principles of all.

Withdrawal of the German Troops Delayed Until the Indemnity is Paid—Thiers Anxious to be Considered the Washington of France.

PARIS, July 28.—The rumor that Bismarck consented to the evacuation of the environs of Paris on or before the 31st of August is pronounced to be without foundation. The German troops will not be withdrawn from their present positions in the vicinity of Paris until the 1,000,000,000 francs indemnity are paid, and it will be impossible for the French Government to pay that amount as early as the 31st proximo.

The *Avenir* says the Empress of the French has written a letter to the Czar of Russia, urging him to continue to maintain friendly relations with the French.

The next sitting of the Assembly will take place on Monday next. A meeting of the Deputies of the Left and extreme Left has been held, at which about a condition of the two wings of the Liberal party in the Assembly, but without success. The Left centre Deputies have pledged themselves to vote for the prolongation of Thiers's power as Chief Executive, "the title, which supports the Government and secures that the sole ambition of Thiers is to be regarded hereafter as that of Washington in France."

A Semantic Tissue of Exaggerations.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Echo* gives an authoritative denial of the truth of what it terms the romantic tissue of exaggerations published in the *Times*, respecting M. Devienne, President of the Paris Court of Cassation, and flatly contradicts the statement that the Empress Eugenie ever contemplated a divorce from the Emperor.

Marine News.

LONDON, July 28.—The steamship Sifonian, from New York, touched at Moville this morning.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 28.—Consols 93¾. Bonds firm; 5-20s of 62, 90½; do of 65, 90½; do of 67, 91½; 10-40s, 86½.

FRANKFORT, July 28.—5-20s of 62, 96¼-96½.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton firm; sales 12,000 bales; uplands 12¼; Orleans 12¾; futures steady; middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 12¾; futures steady.

BREMEN, July 28.—Bonds firm; 5-20s of 62, 96¾; do of 65, 96¾; do of 67, 97½; 10-40s, 93¾.

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LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¼; Orleans 12¾; futures steady; middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 12¾; futures steady.

Flour $6 65. Corn—No. 2 mixed 51c. Beef 57s 6d. Lard 49s. Cheese 62s.

MANCHESTER, July 28.—Advices less favorable, which causes dullness.

SHAMBURG, PA.

A Tough Customer—A Man Caught in Machinery and Badly Mashed Up, but Not Fatally Injured.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHAMBURG, PA., July 28, 1871.

About one o'clock this afternoon a young man by the name of J. Black, working on one of A. H. Brounson's mills, on the Chicago tract, East Shamburg, was drawn twice around the fly-wheel of the engine, breaking one arm in three places and his leg in one place, and otherwise bruising him up badly. It is thought he is not fatally injured.

FIRES.

Jefferson, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—McMahon's elevator, at Jefferson, Wis., was burned yesterday, together with the adjoining buildings. Loss, $25,000.

Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, MO., July 28.—A fire broke out early this morning in Bunn's shoe store, on Main street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, extending to and destroying Wismer's tailor shop, Wagner's saloon, Mrs. Wood's millinery store, J. M. Newman's grocery house, Ramsey & Lane's shoe store, Ewalt & Price's drug store, and was stopped at the Madison House. The losses foot up, as far as ascertained, $70,000. Insurance—Atlantic $500, Home of New York $2,000, Ætna $6,000, Lorillard $2,000, Arden $1,500, Franklin $500, North America $2,000, National $1,000, Connecticut $1,000, Putnam $2,000, Northwestern $1,000, Phœnix $1,000, Hartford $1,000, Germania $500, Republic $500, and smaller amounts in other offices. The supposed cause of the fire is incendiarism.

Rondout, N. Y.

RONDOUT, N. Y., July 28.—A special dispatch to the *Evening Register* says a disastrous conflagration occurred yesterday on Cement Hill, near Rondout. A small house occupied by Mr. Fitzgerald, who is employed in the cement works, was burned to the ground, and was entirely destroyed, consuming his wife in the flames. Nothing of the body was left, but the charred bones.

Rhinebeck, N. Y.

RHINEBECK STATION, N. Y., July 28.—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning, destroying Hedges & Seaman's marble works and Hegeman's hotel. Loss $20,000, partially insured.

POLITICAL.

NEWARK, N. J., July 28.—The New Jersey Republican State Committee has called a State Convention to nominate a Republican candidate for Governor, to be held at Trenton on Thursday, September 7th. There is one delegate for each thousand of population, making 900 delegates in all.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—The election of delegates to the Republican State Convention, which meets here on the 8th of August, is progressing throughout the parishes. Lively encounters occur between the Durell and Warmoth factions. The indications are that a bitter struggle will be had over a platform and nations. There will be a meeting to-night at McCluskey Institute to protest against the present State administration of the State government. Disorders are expected.

LITTLE ROCK, July 28.—Gen. Catterson and Col. Whipple, the former late Marshal and the latter United States District Attorney of the Eastern District of Arkansas, have just returned from Washington, where they have been to lay before the President all the facts connected with the impeachment against Senator Clayton, and his friends for vindication, unfavorably act, and ask to be reinstated. It is understood the President refused to do anything for or on the other hand we guess that he would please the Federal patronage in this State in the hands of Mr. Clayton, and that Catterson and Whipple were not removed because of the charges of incitement, although the proof of fraud was positive against him, and the charges of the unseating of colored people speeches were made to promote personal parties in opposition to the Clayton faction. They are organizing for a municipal election this fall.

The fruit crop in the vicinity of Cincinnati is coming out beyond expectation. Peaches are more abundant than last year, above the average in quantity, and the fruit of better quality. Apples have not been so good in quality for ten years, while the yield is more than a decade. The entire season is three weeks earlier than common.

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Base Ball Match—The Senecas of Oil City Win the Championship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

TITUSVILLE, July 28, 1871.

The third game between the Senecas of Oil City and the Mutuals of Meadville, for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, was played on the grounds in this city this afternoon. The game resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Senecas, the score standing 69 to 4. Allen, of the Forest Cities of Cleveland, acted as umpire. It is difficult to say which were the favorites at the commencement, the Mutuals, if either, having the most friends; but they were outplayed at every point. There was a large crowd of spectators present from all sections of the oil regions. The following is the score by innings:

Senecas—2, 3, 1, 2, 6, 4, 3, 6, 2—35.
Mutuals—0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 4.

CANTON, O.

Suicide for Love—A Young Man Takes Arsenic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., July 28, 1871.

At one o'clock to-day Henry List, a young man about twenty-one years of age, committed suicide by taking arsenic. He has been working for and living with Mr. Gorsage for a long time, and formed a very strong attachment for Miss Gorsage, who is nearly twice his age. A short time ago the two ran off to Fort Wayne and stopped, where they were overtaken by Mr. Gorsage and brought back. While here he threatened to commit suicide, and made an attempt to do so, but was prevented by Mr. Gorsage, who knocked the poison out of his hands. He soon made another attempt, which proved more successful. He died in one hour after taking the poison. They found in his pockets a letter directed to his father, saying he intended to kill himself.

SALEM, O.

Boy Crushed Under a Saw Log.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SALEM, O., July 28, 1871.

Henry Gibson, son of Alex. Gibson, moulder, while playing with some other boys last evening among some saw logs near the Salem planing mill, fell down, and one of the logs, twenty-eight inches in diameter and twenty-one feet long, rolled over him, running over his feet and body to his neck, where it was stopped. He lay under it till some men were called, who pulled it off him. He is still living, but in a dangerous condition.

OWATONNA, MINN.

Third Day of the Trial of Field Implements.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OWATONNA, MINN., July 28, 1871.

The third day of the trial of field implements is interesting and closely contested. To-morrow the trial of single mowers takes place, when it is believed the "Wolfe" will conquer them all.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF GAUGE POSTPONED.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—The proposed change in the gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, which was to have been made on Sunday, the 30th instant, has been postponed until Sunday, August 13th. Everything along the line is prepared and ready for the change, but the hard-and-fast rolling stock could not be got from the east in time. The road will, when the change is made, conform to the Louisville and Nashville gauge, but the narrow-gauge road from Louisville to the eastern cities will remain as it is

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT P. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES I. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUINNESS, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

As yet the Tammany thieves have not sued the New York *Times*, nor is it absolutely certain that they will get their deserts. There are encouraging indications, however, that they will not be permitted to escape. The *Times* says that "any decent body of citizens can bring them to account in a court of law," and the *Tribune* points out the opportunity for earning distinction by thus serving the people and enforcing law and justice. We suggest that the *Times* itself should go ahead in this as its special business. It is its own opportunity which it should not think of missing.

It is said that the Pleasanton-Boutwell matter stands something like this: The Secretary declines every offer of reconciliation with the Commissioner, and thinks the latter should resign, which opinion is said to be shared by the President, though this is not certain; but the Commissioner entertains different views and declines to resign, claiming that the President cannot remove him because of the tenure-of-office law, which allows only a suspension under present circumstances, which law, it may be stated as a matter of history, Mr. Boutwell, as a member of Congress, had a good deal to do in bringing into existence.

The Charleston *News* reminds those who are pushing General Hancock for the Presidency of the fact that he was "connected with the Schratt affair," which will have a damaging effect "on his chances for a nomination." Had he thrown up his commission "in that evil and excited hour," it is the opinion of the *News* that he might stand some chance, although it is of the opinion also that it is "more than probable that before the year is ended the very name of soldier, in connection with a civil office, will have been made permanently hateful to all parties, save only the faction of extreme Radicals who are leading Grant to his destruction." Our only purpose in reproducing this view of General Hancock's candidacy is to ask our neighbor, the *Post*, to tell what he thinks about it.

We had an opportunity yesterday of examining some silver ores from Utah. The ores in question are taken from the Frederick and Crown Prince mines on Little Cottonwood canon. They were brought to this city by Col. Ed. Jay Allen, by whom they were personally taken from the mines. In a conversation with Col. Allen, who lately spent a few days among the Utah mines, we gather that their productiveness and the ease with which they are worked and the ores smelted has not been over-stated. We learn that Col. Allen, while there, purchased on behalf of parties some mining properties, which we also learn it is their intention to place in a company in this city, with a view of establishing the business of smelting the silver ore of Utah in Pittsburgh. Col. Allen's statements as to the mines of Utah are very interesting, and we hope in a few days to present a communication from him in reference to the whole subject of mining in that Territory.

Proofs of the salutary change which has taken place in the international relations between the United States and England during the last few months are constantly arising. We have already referred to the enthusiastic reception of *Minister* Schenck, and to the friendly sentiments and kind expressions to which his arrival in that country gave rise; and we now learn that the Council of the Literary Fund, which embraces the great guild of English authors and men of letters, has unanimously invited Professor Longfellow to preside at the festival of the Society next year. This is an honor never before shown to an American citizen. Benjamin Franklin once presided at a festival of the Society, but that was before the Declaration of Independence, while he was still an English subject. Chateaubriand, the Duc d'Aumale, and one or two other eminent men of genius, have been the only foreigners who ever filled the chair.

The census returns of Great Britain have just been published, the total population being 31,465,480, against 28,927,485, in 1861, the gain in ten years being about two and a half per cent. The population of Ireland is nearly three millions less than thirty years ago, and no larger than it was at the beginning of the present century. One of the reasons of the misery and pauperism of the English people is showing in the startling statement given of the amount annually expended for wines, spirits and malt liquors. Within the past four years the sum thus spent amounts to over twenty thousand millions of dollars; being seventy dollars for drink to every eight dollars for cotton goods for each man, woman and child of the United Kingdom during that period. A more profoundly suggestive subject for the consideration of our own political economists it would be difficult to find.

The possible relation between the alarming increase of crime and the universal adulteration of liquors, is undergoing discussion at the hands of the press. It is a well known fact that it is next to impossible to obtain pure liquors of any description, and it is equally certain that although our grandfathers drank wine and rum a good deal more freely than this generation, it is believed that they neither grew insane, nor had their constitutions shattered or their lives measurably shortened, on account of the indulgence. Some of the best medical authorities, indeed, insist that the moderate use of alcohol is beneficial, but however this may be it is evident that the use of strychnine is fatal, whether dealt from a whisky barrel or from a chemist's shop. The opinion is gradually gaining ground that the first step toward any true and vital reform in the drinking habits of the people is to make it a criminal offense to sell or offer for sale any liquors an analysis of which shall show them to be "doctored."

The campaign in Ohio has opened in earnest, and speculations as to its ultimate results are already indulged in. Upon the basis of the vote for Secretary of State in 1870, when the colored vote went almost as a unit to the Republican party, it is assumed that no considerable portion of that vote will be seduced by the Democracy in the pending contest. With this calculation it is estimated that the Republican State ticket will be elected by at least twenty-five thousand majority. The chances of success with the General Assembly ticket are admitted to be pretty nearly even between the two parties. The membership of the Senate is thirty-six; necessary to a majority, nineteen; of which the Republicans count on seventeen as certain, four being classed as doubtful, with Republican probabilities. Fourteen are conceded to the Democracy, with one doubtful. The total membership of the House is one hundred and five; necessary to a majority, fifty-three. Forty-nine are set down as certain for the Republicans, with seventeen doubtful but probable; while the Democracy are credited with thirty-five certain and four doubtful. It is evident that the fight for the State Legislature will be close and bitter. Hamilton county, embracing the city of Cincinnati, returns three Senators, and it seems impossible, upon the estimates given by the Ohio papers, for either party to receive a majority in the Senate without carrying the vote of that county. The great personal popularity of General Noyes among the Cincinnatians will probably be of considerable advantage to the Republican General Assembly ticket in that district.

SHALL THEY BE PARDONED?

A petition is in circulation for the pardon of Jonathan Neeley and William H. McGee, who having plead guilty to the charge of bribery in office as County Commissioners, were each sentenced to the workhouse for one year and to pay a fine of $2,000. The grounds for pardon are:

"That the evil complained of has been effectually cured by the arrest, indictment and imprisonment of said offenders.

"That said Neeley and McGee are in delicate health, and suffering serious injury from their close confinement.

"That said Neeley and McGee have heretofore borne the characters of good, peaceable and law abiding citizens, and both have families, who feel acutely their incarceration in the public workhouse."

It is probable that these reasons might with equal force be urged in favor of pardoning of a score of persons imprisoned in the workhouse and penitentiary, and in our judgment are entirely insufficient. Those offenders escaped a much heavier sentence under a construction of law, and were fortunate in this respect. In passing sentence Judge Stowe remarked: "Had we all been of the opinion that the law of 1860 was the law under which the offense was committed we would have sent these parties to the penitentiary, inflicting the heaviest penalty allowed." Such a sentence would have been twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and four thousand dollars fine. They have been in the workhouse a few days over a month and a half, and Governor Geary is now asked to pardon them. No doubt the petition will be signed by a considerable number of persons—was there ever a petition that was not?—but we believe that were a pardon to issue the proceeding would be mocking justice. We believe that we are not wanting in the humane sentiment, we sympathize with the families who no doubt feel "acutely" the "incarceration of the offenders in the work-house," but, the offense was an extremely aggravated one, and against the entire community, and under repeated and earnest warnings—persistent, shameless bribery, whereby, in addition to its other heinous features, the miseries of pauperism, crime, to say nothing of the consequent increase of taxation, were fearfully increased. We do not understand that a single reason for their pardon exists to-day that did not exist the hour Judge Stowe declared that were the court unanimous that the law of 1860 covered their crime, the incomparably heavier sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary would have been passed upon them. The statement that the offenders are "in delicate health and suffering serious injury from their close confinement" suggests a plea, which did the fact correspond, might constitute ground for Executive clemency. One of the ex-Commissioners is in at least usual health, and the health of the other is not such as to send him to the hospital. We are quite willing to have the application go to the Governor on its merits, and every reason for a pardon weigh to its utmost; but we shall ask that the rights of the community and claims of justice in the light of the nature of the crime committed, shall receive proper consideration. It is understood that much confidence is expressed that Governor Geary will pardon the ex-Commissioners, but we cannot believe that there is any sufficient grounds for it. Those who feel like protesting should do so at once.

The New York *Times* of Thursday reproduces in full our article urging the criminal prosecution of Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, and adds that "what we said was evident—that the information which it has now laid before the country had for some time been in possession of its conductors. The *Times* states that it acquired access to the figures already printed, with some others held in reserve, fully nine months ago, but that until lately it could not obtain authority to publish them. Connected with the subject of these revelations, and possibly furnishing a clue to the investigations which the *Times* has prosecuted with such tremendous effect, a report is current that a well-known Democrat of Orange county, as long ago as last winter, threatened to make exposures of a similar character to those which the *Times* has since made public. It is said that, when the Tax Levy swindle was under debate, and every Democratic vote was needed, this Senator for a considerable time persistently refused to lend the scheme his support; and that, being on one occasion during this period, discovered in an Albany saloon in a condition of profound mellow-mindedness, by a certain New York journalist—in the course of a conversation which subsequently ensued, he stated with tipsy frankness that he had a document in his possession "which would make Controller Connolly howl;" adding, further, that he had been in communication with one of "Slippery Dick's" clerks; that he had procured certain figures which had been copied from the Controller's books, and proposed to introduce a resolution asking for an investigation. To a question as to the nature of the transcript, he replied that they were entries very damaging to Mr. Connolly's administration. The journalist asked to see the document, then in the Senator's possession, but was only permitted to get a glimpse of it—long enough, however, to observe that it contained a vast array of figures. It had been previously intimated to his interlocutor that the Senator was holding back his vote on the Tax Levy bill in order to get a price for it. Soon afterwards the bill was brought to a vote, when the legislator in question voted *for* it instead of *against* it. An explanation which he subsequently vouchsafed to the journalist of his change of purpose, induced the latter to believe that the Senator had been satisfactorily interviewed by Mr. Tweed or his agents, after the manner of Winans. The gentleman feels morally certain that the facts and figures with which Mr. Graham threatened Controller Connolly, when in his cups, were of the same character as the munitions of war with which the *Times* is now so terrifically bombarding the Ring. The present aspect of the fight is this: the *Times* promises to publish next week a document which will help to explain what has really been done with the immense sums of money thus stolen from the people, while Hall, pricked to the point of resistance by the spurring of his personal and political friends, is said to have determined on instituting a suit for libel against the publisher of that paper.

England is on the verge of another agitation whose inevitable effect will be still further to widen the breach between the people and the throne. Our cable telegrams of yesterday report that the Queen had addressed a message to Parliament, urging that provision be made for Prince Arthur. This young man is about to marry the sister of the Princess of Wales, and is already in receipt of a considerable pension. When it is remembered that the dowry settled on Princess Louise brought the people in angry protest to the very gates of royalty itself, the temper in which this new proposition will likely be received among the masses, may be judged at once. Our dispatches state that Gladstone committed a indiscreet mistake in handing the message to the Speaker of the Commons, it being addressed to the House of Lords, and that there was much derisive laughter from the Opposition benches in consequence. The real mistake, however, was on the part of the Queen, in transmitting the message for either House. The provision asked for will probably be granted, after a fierce and protracted debate. And the great army of the poor will set their teeth more firmly, brood over the dark problem more intensely, and reach their own conclusions all the sooner.

A work of great interest to all army men and students of the military art is about to be published by Count Von Moltke, the brilliant German strategist, who holds his peace in seven different languages at once. It is stated that he will edit an official account of the late Franco-Prussian campaign, and that the staff officers of his corps are at present actively engaged in the collection of the reports of the various regimental commanders, who—as also in the Austrian war—were obliged to keep a diary of their observations and experiences. The combination of all these numerous and all of them equally trustworthy accounts will exclude any possibility of inaccuracies such as individual observers are necessarily unable to avoid. The most valuable contributions will come from the departments of the military staff attached to each corps, and from the Imperial Chancery. All sources having been duly employed, separate regimental and divisional diaries of exceptional interest are also promised to be brought before the public. The comprehensiveness of this plan will, of course, occupy many months in its execution, and it is hardly probable that, notwithstanding the number and ability of the operators, the work will be ready in less than a year. It is also said that the French military authorities will engage in a similar undertaking, treating the matter from their own point of view.

Is it the Law of Coincidence?

A writer in the *Tribune* calls attention to some remarkable facts in connection with recent physical and political disturbances, and thinks that the following results have been attested by present observation: First. The concurrence of such disasters is so clustering that they are usually found in strata. The railroad satisfician will testify that one *kind* of accident is immediately followed by similar kinds, and thus with murders, suicides, defalcations, homicides. It seems as if nature demanded duplicates for her abnormalities. A new discovery in this country will find a twin on the continent of Europe. By what law does the starving abnormal become epidemic? Not necessarily upon imitation. We know, for it has been proved that the epidemic of suicide has prevailed when the death of one patient has been carefully concealed from others; but there is undoubtedly this law of coincidence, explain it as we may; and then there is the intimate *connection* between physical and social cataclysms. Our standard writers are abundant in references—"The noise of the waves and the madness of the people"—"Earth felt the wound," and the author of the immortal Analogy declares that there is an exact correspondence between the natural and the moral world.

Another important fact is the coincidence of the isothermal law between these concurrent physical and social disturbances, thus illustrating climatic influence. Now, it is quite remarkable that July is dedicated to riot. It is said that when the terrible Klamsin blows, the Malay, armed with the homicidal steel, precipitates himself on every one he meets, while in India the influence of heat also modifies the progress of mania; that of summer exasperating it. Maniacs, then, are more disposed to fury, while a sudden cold attended by a dry atmosphere at first satiates, but soon composes them. A characteristic of social and physical agitation is the law of their *periodical* recurrence, illustrated generally by the repetitions of history and more particularly by the parallelisms of Riots and revolutions. Thus homicidal monomania (non-epidemic, sparing no age or relation) is ordinarily periodic, and the paroxysm is preceded by symptoms which indicate a general excitement; and so with kleptomania, pyromania and epilepsy. The consideration of these mysterious laws has hitherto been confined to a few investigators, but recent events solicit the concentrated thought of all interested in mental, moral or social progress.

Astonishing Silver Mine Story.

The inhabitants of the northeastern portion of Ladede county, Missouri, are greatly excited over the supposed existence of a wonderful silver mine somewhere in their locality. It seems to have been an oft repeated story, among the old settlers of Ladede county, that there existed a cave somewhere in the vicinity of Ozark Fork in which large quantities of silver ore were known to exist many years ago. Indians and Spaniards who long since visited that section of country used to tell the people that they could line their doorsteps and shoe their horses with silver, if they only chose to dig for it, as it existed there in large quantities. Not caring to do so they often exhibited specimens in proof of their assertions. No developments were ever made, as the Indians and Spaniards would not reveal the whereabouts of the precious metal. A year or two ago an Indian made his appearance somewhere from the West with wagon and horses, and after remaining a few days departed in the night, taking with him a wagon load of silver ore. To one man who converted with him he stated that the ore was contained in a cave, the mouth of which was walled up with stone and covered with a large flat rock, the locality of which he would not tell. The whole community has now caught the silver fever and is engaged in making explorations.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal*, referring to the Jeff. Davis scandal, says it regards "the whole sleeping car narrative, details included, as a fiction," mainly for the reason that "Mr. Davis is less likely than most men, on account of his character and situation, to perpetrate a most brazen and ridiculous lie at great risk, at the same time that he is more likely than most men to be set upon by public and private malice." Two other points are mentioned as weighing upon the question of circumstance: "first, that there was no need to take the hazard of the sleeping car at all, and, second, had that happened which is said to have happened, Mr. Davis, or indeed any man of fact, would have had little trouble bushing the thing up. The first of these suppositions ought to be conclusive." It says further, that the lady in question was not traveling under the escort of Mr. Davis, and that "the gentleman whose name her escort is ready to swear that the whole story is false." This gentleman should proceed to swear. But perhaps the would provoke a little swearing by other parties, and the naked truth be thus revealed. Neither is evident disposition to avoid the question of notoriety.

Contrary to the opinion of the case generally entertained in this country, Mr. Thomas Hughes, M. P., writes to the New York *Tribune* that the chances of the claimant in the great Tichborne mystery have visibly improved. It is true that the question yet remains unsolved, to the distraction of all Methodistical people, who are in a wretched state of discomfort at not being able to make up their minds who he really is; but the fact that he did not break down under the three weeks terrific cross-examination of the Solicitor General, is regarded as strong evidence in his favor. The attempt of the defense to prove that he is the Wapping butcher, Arthur Orton, has so far failed. The details of the life which he led in Australia, however, have sufficiently proved that whoever he may be—whether Orton or "another man"—he has done a great many things which he oughtn't.

A plague of flies is said to be infesting the shores of Chautauqua Lake. Three Buffalonians, who were driven from Mayville by this plague, state that on Tuesday morning, from the front verandah of the hotel in that town, two and a half bushels of dead flies were swept up, and that on the opposite side of the street, in front of a building coated with green paint, which is poisonous to them, the flies lay to the depth of six inches.

From the annual report of the New York State Engineer on the railroads of that State, it appears that no less than $240,236,986 74 has been expended in the construction and equipment of steam railroads, and $23,781,269 74 in that of horse railroads. The control of the greater part of this vast capital is virtually in the hands of less than half a dozen men, who may at any time combine and hold the commerce of the State within their grasp.

With reference to the McGee and Neeley petition now being circulated for signatures, it is to be remarked that if those gentlemen are really anxious that the demands of justice therein referred to shall be fully satisfied, the voluntary restitution of what ever moneys they may have illegally received is the very first thing in order.

A German View of Tammany.

The following is from the American correspondent of the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the ablest and one of the most influential German papers, whose correspondents are selected with great care:

"The Democratic party of the country has its headquarters in New York, from whence the political wires of the party are pulled. At its head stands a clique whose leaders, Tweed and Sweeny, are notorious demagogues in New York, and which, under the shelter of Governor Hoffman, has politically corrupted not only the city, but the State. The Democratic party in the city and county of New York is, in fact, a pure mobocracy (Pobelherrschaft). Its political triumphs have been constantly gained through fraudulent majorities, and it has in this way forced its supremacy on the city and State. Through corruption and fraud this clique has come into the possession of such wealth that it employs as its paid tools on the occasion of the elections the lowest dregs of the population, especially a great number of Irish. The better classes, especially the numerous merchants of New York, are finally aroused from their political lethargy, through the pressure of inordinate taxation, and are determined to put an end to the morally and politically lawless mob rule.

A Good Guess About the Presidency.

The *Herald* refers to the action of the Indiana friends of Mr. Hendricks and comments thereon as follows:

"It is evident that there is an outstanding account on each side remaining to be settled between the Pendleton men of Ohio and the Hendricks men of Indiana. Nor can there be any happy accord between any of the candidates actively involved in the jugglery of that jiggling convention in Tammany Hall. Hendricks is brought into the field to carry that old convention fight. Ohio will probably accept the challenge by bringing out Pendleton, and Pennsylvania with the proclamation of Hancock as "Pennsylvania's favorite son." On this line of action the Democratic party will, almost to a certainty, give us the Tammany Convention farce over again, culminating in some unexpected nomination, like Polk or Pierce, and winding up with a defeat like that of Seymour. How is this absurd programme to be avoided? It can be avoided only by taking a new departure on the Presidential ticket as well as on the party platform.

Why the Government Loan Has Not Succeeded.

The New York *Bulletin* gives the reason why the Government loan has not succeeded as follows: Mr. Boutwell made a capital error in the beginning in the selection of such a multiplicity of agents as to neutralize all motive on the part of the really influentially houses to press the negotiation. Every bank and banker in the country bidding an agency depended for success upon the initiative of two or three bankers in this city, prominent from their having the control of the markets for Government securities; and those houses, seeing that their aid would redound more to the advantage of others than themselves, were indisposed to neglect other interests and incur risks and expenses in order to give the loan a start. Those firms were competent to make the loan a complete and quick success; but they required, as a condition of using their influence, that the whole operation should be confided to them, they being at liberty to employ such sub-agents as they might choose.

The China trade returns for 1870 show that the imports at the treaty ports have risen from fifty-one million taels in 1864 to sixty-nine million taels in 1870. In the same six years the exports advanced from fifty-four million to sixty-one million taels. English imports are shown to have more than doubled in value in six years, while exports fell off nearly 20 per cent. in the same time. The exports from the United States to China fall hence a half million taels, while imports of Chinese products have increased from six million taels to eight and a half millions. The quantity of black tea sent to Great Britain was 891,856 piculs; of green tea, 71,496 piculs. The United States took 77,309 piculs of black, and 129,425 of green tea. The most noticeable of the other places of export are Australia, which took 83,194 piculs; Siberia and Russia, which took 83,326, and Hong Kong and other ports, which appear for 77,609 piculs—all black.

The German school teachers of the United States will hold their second annual convention at Cincinnati, from July 31st to August 3d next. Teachers of German private schools of the country will participate. During the convention papers will be read on the following interesting subjects: "Education and Liberty," A Schenck, Detroit, Michigan; "Emancipation of the School," H. Berger, Cincinnati, Ohio; "Formation of Character," C. L. Hotze, Cleveland, Ohio; "For what reasons do the achievements of most of the German-American schools not correspond to the demands which must be made on a good school?" F. Thorn, Williamsburg, L. I.; "Ways and means for directly influencing the Anglo-Americans in favor of German methods of education," W. N. Hailman, Louisville, Kentucky; "How is a series of English text-books and readers to be obtained, suitable to German-American schools?" Dr. Adolphus Douai, Newark, N. J.

A writer describing the Lake Superior silver mines, about which so much has been printed of late, says: "We expected to see a small island, and small surface showing above the water, the highest point often washed by the waves. The mine is sunk by a well, well, sixty feet deep, enlarged to a small chamber at the bottom. Round this little point, indeed, is the richest ever opened."

A great number of Americans in England, including Gen. Schenck, have accepted invitations to attend the Scott centenary at Edinburgh on the 31st of August.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Great excitement recently pervaded fashionable circles in Jacksonville, Florida. A murder case in progress there attracted a large assemblage each day, and colored and white ladies having been brought into close contact in the Court room, the war of races and the extremely hot weather induced an appeal to the Court as to whether the colored ladies or those born of white parents should have the precedence in regard to eligible seats. The Judge decided that the gallery of the Court room should be devoted to the exclusive use of the colored ladies, and that the white women should occupy the floor of the Court House. This worked satisfactorily until one of the colored ladies insisted upon taking her seat among the white ladies. The Judge ordered her removal, and for so doing, upon complaint duly made, he was arrested and taken before the United States Marshal to answer the charge of violating the Fifteenth Amendment.

A law student, Chas. F. Burroughs, aged twenty-one years, committed suicide in Brooklyn a few days since. He had been suffering from kidney disease, and went to Europe with the hope of being cured, but on arriving home his sufferings were greater than ever. At length they became acute, and determining upon suicide he went to his room and wrote a letter to his mother, in which he said that he desired to be buried in Greenwood, and that his grave should be made in the shade of some tree. He also drew the design of a tombstone and placed the proper inscription upon it. After doing this he deliberately placed the muzzle of a revolver upon his forehead and discharged one of the barrels. He had always borne a good character.

The proposed examination of persons engaged in preparing prescriptions and dispensing medicines has caused considerable excitement in New York city. They are almost unanimous in their denunciation of the present form of examinations, and contend that the knowledge of scientific and theoretical matters which is required of applicants by the Board of Examiners is not altogether the kind wanted in the drug business. Practical experience, they say, makes the best and most competent druggists. Some of them who have dispensed medicines for years admit that they could be easily puzzled on questions of chemistry or botany. They say, however, that they could easily confound learned gentlemen when it came to the subject of compounding or dispensing drugs. It is claimed that most of the fatal mistakes attributable to the ignorance of prescription clerks are made through carelessness or intoxication, and that not a few have been made through the stupidity of the physicians themselves.

The directors of some of the principal railroad and telegraph lines have had a model of a galvanized iron pole submitted to them which combines the useful and ornamental. The new invention is designed more especially for country lines, but has so many advantages over the old wooden pole that managers of the leading city lines have decided to use it. The new pole is constructed so that it can be packed section within section, telescope fashion, and can be shipped to distant points with great facility, and at a moderate rate. For a pole fifteen feet out of the ground, suitable for a country line, the first section is three inches in diameter, the second section is two and a half, and the third one and a quarter. No lightning rods are required with the iron pole. Two of the new poles have been put up in Philadelphia and tested by an electrician, who says that they always insure a perfect current, and strongly recommends them for both city and country lines. In Prussia and other parts of Europe iron telegraph poles are used exclusively.

An attache of the British Legation at Buenos Ayres has published, in pamphlet form, some facts with reference to the late yellow fever pestilence there. He represents that out of a population of 180,000 about two-thirds fled and about 20,000 perished, the mortality ranging from 400 to 600 per diem, or more than one per cent. of the inhabitants. The city is said to have been reeking with filth, "steaming like a dung hill whenever a hot sun came after a rain-fall." The River Plate was so poisoned that the fish died in it, yet this water was what the inhabitants had to drink. There were no drainage facilities, and what wells there were in the city were utterly unfit for use. On the 10th of April there were 340 interments. On the 14th the pestilence began visibly to decline; but it will require years to repair the ravages of the epidemic.

It is said that an American firm has offered to take as many of the Paris insurgents as the Government of France likes to make over to them, intending to conduct them—men, women and children—to some large tract of land in Oregon, where each one will receive a certain number of acres and be employed in clearing the forests, but Thiers has declined the offer.

Great interest is felt by turfmen in the great fourmile race to come off at Saratoga next month. Longfellow and Kingfisher will run, and it is rumored that Enquirer, in training for some weeks in Kentucky, will enter the lists. This latter horse has not been heard since he won the Kentucker at Saratoga last August, and, as he has beaten Kingfisher once, his owner may fairly expect him to repeat his victory. Knowing ones offer 600 to 400 that Lexington's time—7.19½—now the fastest on record, will be beaten.

The figures show that in England during the four years ending with 1869, the home consumption of cotton goods diminished from £17,980,646 to £8,501,-170, the last amount being the total value of goods retained for home consumption in that year. In the same four years £450,998,901 was expended for wines, spirits and malt liquors. Thus it seems that while the English people spent about eight dollars for cotton goods for each man, woman and child, of the United Kingdom in four years, they also spent about seventy dollars for drink. England and Wales, it is estimated, support more than a million paupers, saying nothing of the wretched thousands in Ireland and Scotland.

PERSONAL.

The cable message announcing the death of M. Frank Matthews, an English actor, misled some readers into the belief that Charles Matthews had died. A Montreal paper of the 26th announces that the celebrated English comedian, Charles Matthews, has been engaged, and will open in that city for a few nights next week.

Marie Marimon, the new Italian opera prima donna, now singing at the Drury Lane Theater, London, is really making an immense sensation there. She appeared in but two operas during the season, yet she has made an impression upon highly cultivated audiences that is wonderful. In one occasion lately, she concluded a very long and difficult aria with D sharp in alto, striking it as finely sustained E. Her rivals in London this season have been Tittiens, Adelina Patti, Trebelli-Bettini, Di Murska, Miolan-Carvollo, Paulina Lucca and Seasi, yet the best critics declare her second to none of them.

Referring to Mrs. Stowe's latest novel, "Pink and White Tyranny," the New York *Standard* indulges in the following slashing criticism: The truth about Mrs. Stowe simply is, that she is the author of one work—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—which accident lifted into an immense success. Since then she has written nothing commensurate with the factitious reputation which that book secured for her. "Pink and White Tyranny" is her latest failure. It is not written even in good English, the text being studded with provincialisms, such as no chaste writer would employ. The pink and white tyranny is a heartless fool, who, Mrs. Stowe says, is attractive in a certain sense, but whose fascination no sensible reader will be able to detect. Without humor, without brilliancy, without point or depth, and with no attraction of style or sentiment, the wonder is that even Mrs. Stowe's admirers can swallow such trash without making a face.

A Perilous Season.

Glorious and delightful as the summer weather is, its tropical heat is a severe trial to the vital powers. Even the strongest are sometimes prostrated by its effects. The common phrase applied to this condition of the body is "general debility." Now, general debility arises from, and includes a variety of maladies. The liver is more or less affected, the bowels are either constipated or too much relaxed, the stomach but half performs the work of digestion, the appetite is poor, and the spirits depressed. This is what is called general debility. It is a general disarrangement of all the physical functions, and requires as a remedy a medicine that will regulate them all. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted to this purpose. Its general operation is not confined to a single organ. If the liver is affected, it restores its tone. If the stomach is torpid, it regenerates it. If the nerves are tremulous and weak, it braces and reinforces them. If the mind, which ever sympathizes with the body, is gloomy and despondent, it relieves the difficulty, and soon brings the whole mechanism of the body into harmony with the laws of health.

There is no civilized nation in the Western Hemisphere in which the utility of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a tonic, corrective and antibilious medicine, is not known and appreciated. Throughout the Tropics it is considered, both by the people and the professions, the standard specific. While it is a medicine for all seasons and all climates, it is especially suited to the complaints generated by the weather, being the purest and best vegetable stimulant in the world.

Beware of the bitters made of acrid and dangerous materials, which unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to foist upon the people. Their name is legion, and the public has no guarantee that they are not poisonous. Adhere to the tried remedy, Hostetter's Bitters, sold only in glass, and never in kegs or barrels.

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OAK, POPLAR, CHESTNUT, MAPLE, LIND, SUGAR, HICKORY, LOCUST, BEACH, GUM, &c., on hand or promptly sawed to order.
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Bills for Timber and Lumber in every shape solicited.
Being agent for Blandy's celebrated Portable Saw Mills, Engines, and Mill Machinery, will sell or manufacture to special figures. Price Lists, Circulars and all information furnished on application. Address
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It takes more Sand than any other Cement, and is cheap enough in Pittsburgh to supercede all common lime in the foundations of good buildings.
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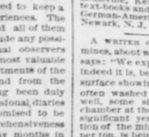
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118 AND 120 FEDERAL STREET,
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CARPETS.
New Carpets.
Henry M'Callum
51 FIFTH AVENUE,
JUNE 15th,
Received Direct from English Manufacturers a Large Invoice
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Green Ground, Stones, White, &c.
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In all Widths, from 5 to 18 inches, corresponding to each style of color.
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TAPESTRIES
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Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting Patek Philippe's), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
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SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS, Proprietors,
Will Open for the Season June 24th, 1871.
LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Located between the United States Hotel and the Beach.
THE NEAREST HOUSE TO THE SURF.
JONAH WOOTTEN,
Proprietor.

PROPOSED
Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
JOINT RESOLUTION
Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.
Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:
AMENDMENT.
Strike out the Sixth Section of the Sixth Article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following:
"A State Treasurer shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."
JAMES H. WEBB,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM A. WALLACE,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the fifteenth day of June, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
JNO. W. GEARY.
Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
Office Secretary of the Commonwealth,
Harrisburg, July 5, 1871.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN,
DRUGGISTS,
85 Market St. and Opposite Postoffice,
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
BROOKLYN STANDARD WHITE LEAD,
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BROOKLYN STANDARD WHITE LEAD,
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BROOKLYN STANDARD WHITE LEAD,
Dealers in the Best Grades of the following:
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
Copal Varnish, Turpentine, Colors,
ALSO,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
LINSEED OIL, MIXED PAINTS, BRUSHES,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
Putty, Window Glass, Japan,
And Every Article Appertaining to the Paint or Drug Business of the very best quality.
85 MARKET STREET,
AND OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

WHEREAS LETTERS TESTAMENTARY to the Estate of WILLIAM JORDAN, late of Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay to
ALEXANDER ADAMS,
43 Federal street, or
JNO. W. SPROULL,
259 North avenue.
Allegheny City, July 14, 1871.

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, 1871.

Speaking of the failure to place the new five per cent. bonds abroad, a writer remarks that it is to be regretted that our Government has made any effort to sell them in a foreign market. We can and should take them all up at home, or else abandon the funding scheme for the present, and proceed with the old process of buying up and extinguishing the debt gradually.

It is thought that the reputation troubles in this country was an obstacle in the way of negotiation. They are not a whit worse than the British bondholders have been obliged to endure in the recent from various European countries. Austria has repeatedly scaled her debt. Turkish finances are a mystery to everybody. In fact, the isolated instances of breach of faith in America are by no means exceptional in the general markets of the world, and there is no earthly reason why the national credit should suffer on that account, save that it serves the purpose of enabling the English operators to buy our securities at lower rates.

If these people do not take our bonds at par now, they will pay higher prices for them hereafter, when the loan shall all have successfully placed at home, as it will be. The Englishman are the most troublesome creditors in the world—never satisfied, always complaining, and charging upon the National Government its sins if more is not committed and in every sense liable for. We have heretofore urged upon the government the only true course in connection with regard to the new loan; that is, to call in and pay off the oldest outstanding sixes, and thereby convince the holders of the matured bonds that conversion is inevitable. We understand that the Treasury Department has been deliberating upon this matter for months past, and has pretty much concluded to try it by paying off an expired loan of some fifty-five millions. The money is in hand for the purpose, and as the bonds are mostly held by the banks, it is believed that conversion will be effected.

If any one, either in Europe or America, expects Congress to consent to the selling of our new bonds at 85 for 100, he will be disappointed. There will be no benefit in such a course, and it would be a great deal better to abandon the funding altogether if we are in such want of the money as to induce us to consent to such a shave. Railroad companies that are in necessitous conditions can stay do it, but no business nation that has already paid off and extinguished since the war five hundred millions of debt, can consent to take 85 cents on the 100 for its new bonds, would be an outrage that the American people would not be likely to permit. What other nations may choose to do is their look out, not ours. We do not have to pay their debts, nor they ours. We are responsible for our debts, and we meet that responsibility manfully, and deserve to take high rank as a borrower.

There need be no impatience or hurry about this matter. If the bonds are not all placed, they will be in due time. Propositions from the American combinations to take the entire loan will be protected that will be acceptable, and the probability is that no foreign syndicate, by any means, can be organized through one great private banking firm, and it is proper that full and fair chance should be allowed for all others to show what they can do. This far they have not come up to make good any of the promises that have been made for them, and therefore if the Government should again close an arrangement with a single house, and thus make sure of placing the entire loan, the home loan bear no more of these unfounded and ridiculous complaints. There are very few banking houses in the world capable of handling such an affairs, and these few should be treated with proper respect.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Closing.
C. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116
C. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114
C. S. Bonds of 1864	113½	113½
C. S. Bonds of 1865	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113½	113½
10-40s	113½	113½
Gold	112½	112½

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central		61
Philadelphia and Erie		37½
Lehigh Navigation		46½
Catawissa preferred		30½
Allegheny and Allegheny Railroad		60½
Lehigh Valley Railroad		59½
North Pennsylvania Railroad		126½
Camden and Amboy Railroad		130
Schuylkill Navigation		17
Reading		56

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Transacts daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Will loan any sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 29, 1871. }

REMARKS.—We have no special change in the markets to note. Prices are uniform and vary but little from last quotations. This is the dull season, and after a prosperous spring and summer trade our merchants feel like taking a breathing spell, preparatory to the opening of the fall and winter trade. The only noticeable feature in the market is the advance on high wines, which in sympathy with the rise in the West have gone up 2½c per gallon. All other leading articles are held firmly at unchanged prices. The fruit and vegetable markets are abundantly supplied.

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—for the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES—Receipts 340 bbls. Good choice are worth $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; common to prime $3 00@4 00.

ASHES—The demand is limited. Following are the ruling furnace: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4½@5c. Pearls, 6½@7c. Pots, 5½c.

BEANS—Small sales white at $2 00@2 25.

BUTTER—Market quiet, with supply rather in excess of demand. We quote: Prime choice at 16@17c ₱ lb; fair to good 12@14c; grease butter 8@9c. Receipts 20 packages.

BLACKBERRIES—The supply is abundant, and sales are regularly made at $1 00@1 15 ₱ bucket.

BROOM-CORN—Sales at 5@6½c ₱ lb.

BEESWAX—Sales at 32@35c ₱ lb.

BAKERS' POWDERS—In fair demand; sales ½-lb cans ₱ doz. $1 75; $2 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $20 ₱ doz.

BROOMS—The market continues ample supply. The store rates for the various qualities were: fancy, $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $3 75; common, $2 25@3 25 per dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged with fair trade reported at following figures: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 10@10½c; breakfast bacon, 13@13½c. Lard, 12½c. Mess Pork $17@17 50. Lard, tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CHEESE—The ruling rates are as follows: Star, full weight, 12c; short weight 11c; mould 12c ₱ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 1 bbl. There is an active demand for prime, and holders are firm at the following: New York Goshen 11½@12c; Ohio Goshen 11½@12c; Factory 9½@10c; skims 6@8c.

CORDAGE—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl; Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $2 50@3 75; Johnston's, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 00@3 75 ₱ bbl.

COFFEE—Market dull but light and prices nominal. Country lard 9c ₱ lb.

CONDENSED MILK—Sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $6 50.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands sold are quoted in a jobbing way at 30c. The usual advance for small lots.

CORN MEAL—Steady at 90c ₱ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—Prices weak and uncertain, apples ranging from 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 13@13½c ₱ lb.

EGGS—The supply is fair, and 16c the ruling quotation for strictly fresh. Doubtful eggs, no sale.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR—Market dull though not quotably lower. We quote as follows: Standard western brands, from all grades and spring extras $6 75; choice winter extras at $7 00@7 25; fancy brands $7 50@8 00; XXX family, $8 50@9 00. Mill rates are a shade lower. Buyers take hold sparingly, hoping for lower rates next week.

GRAIN—Since our last report the receipts of wheat, oats, corn and rye were as follows:

Wheat, ——; sacks, 817 | Corn, ——; sacks, 690
Oats, ——; do., 1,963 | Rye, ——; do., 120

The stock of wheat in the hands of dealers is very light, notwithstanding which prices are weak and lower. We have heard of sales of new red as low as $1 15 and white at $1 20@1 25. There is no inquiry for oats, and the feeling is rather more firm. But until the new crop comes upon the market it will be difficult to establish prices. We quote old oats, on spot, at 60@62c by car load; new crop, to arrive may be picked up at 50@55c. Corn—the market weak and lower; mixed car in bulk 65c; mixed shelled 67@68c; prime yellow, shelled, 69@70c. Rye—no demand, with small sales at 76@80c. Barley—prices nominal at 90c per bushel.

GROCERIES—There are no changes to note in prices Trade is reported fair. We quote:

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B, 12½c; C, 12c; extra C 12c; C yellow 12c.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice at 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice, 11½c; prime 10½c; good 10c.

New Orleans Molasses—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c.

Syrups—Quietly prime at 48@50c; prime 45c; good 40@42½c; fair 35@40@45c; inferior to fair 30@35c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy 95; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 29c; Cassia 24c.

Rice—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9¼c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Syrups—Il and Tc 70c; white honey 65c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

HAY—The supply is ample, and hence sufficient for the demand. We quote baled on the wharf at $18 00@20 00 ₱ ton; wagon at $20 00@22 00, new hay is a shade lower.

HIDES—Sales at 2½@3½c ₱ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $3 00@3 25 ₱ bbl.

HIDES—There is a fair inquiry; green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers' 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 73@75c for No. 1, and 60@65c for No. 2.

HONEY—The demand is active and the market is firm at 28@30c ₱ lb.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₱ ton; dressed 12½c ₱ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₱ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₱ bbl.

MELONS—Watermelons $15 00@25 00 ₱ hundred; receipts large, though mostly small and of inferior quality. Muskmelons $6 00@8 00 ₱ hundred.

NUTS—Fair demand. With regular sales at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

NAILS—Demand active; sales bran $1 20@1 25 ₱ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 45@1 75.

POULTRY—The supply is increasing; sales young at 35@40c; old 25@30c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₱ lb; printing, straw, 7½c; wrapping, rag, 9½c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

POTATOES—The supply is ample and prices unchanged; sales at $2@2 50 ₱ bush.

ROSIN—Market quiet and steady; sales bran $1 20@1 25 ₱ bbl; Extra $1 85; No. 1, $1 75; common, $1 50@1 60.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ½-lb cans $1 50; 1-lb $2 00; 5-lb $6 00 ₱ doz.

SUGAR—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 8½c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market well supplied with city rendered, with sales at 8@8½c.

SALT—The supply was fully up with the demand, with sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₱ bbl.

WILLOWS—are scarce. Kentucky would bring 10c readily.

WHISKY—The late advance is still maintained, and holders are asking higher rates for small lots. We quote: Highwines 95c; common sold at 90c; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 45@1 75 ₱ gallon. Old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₱ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 29, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The market was a quiet one. There was nothing of importance done. Dealers continue apart in their views. The feeling has been in operation for some time; from present appearances it would be difficult to fix the date for an improvement. In the absence of sales we give the following as the asking rates. The news from New York is panicky.

CRUDE.

We quote as follows: Spot 12½@c; July 13½c; S. O. all year 12½c; R. O. all year 12c; on lower Oil Creek 11 as; Oil City $5 06; Lines all year, N. O., $4 95; Parker's $4 80 ₱ bbl.

SALES.

3,000 bbls Parker's.....$4 85
Afterwards offered at $4 90.

REFINED.

The New York dispatches' report the market almost panicky, some large dealers bearing heavily on the market. We quote as follows: Spot 24½c; August, 24½c; September, 25½c; R. O., all year, with sales 25½c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil BARRELS—Market unchanged. Sales at $1 85 for city, and $1 80 for country.

[Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—There was more inquiry yesterday than for a week past, the feeling of the market to-day's arrivals, 62 cars, went East in first hands; market closed with a downward tendency; sales 103 Indiana steers, 927 to 1,222 lbs, at $4 75@5 60. Sheep unchanged and market dull; sales 50 Ohio lambs at $5 ₱ head; 60 Ohio sheep, 75 to 84 lbs, at $4 12½@4 75. Hogs steady; sales 420 at $5 65@5 75 for 150 to 200 lbs.

Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper creek, S. O., all year.....$4 85
1,000 bbls Titusville pipe.....4 85
1,000 bbls A. T. Co.....4 85
1,000 bbls lower creek, spot.....4 60
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity.....5 05
1,000 bbls Oil City, 46 gravity.....5 05
2,000 bbls Oil City, 47 gravity.....4 95
Seattle Mill, Saturday, following the 27th.—Crude in bulk is quoted at 14½c, with light inquiry; refined has been in good demand and firmer at 24½c, and 500 bbls at 25½c; Philadelphia delivery is at 25½c, and firmer; sales 1,000 bbls July at 24½c, and 1,000 bbls for August at 25c.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet and nothing doing at $4 40 to $4 45 for spot.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Market dull; ordinary on lower creek held at $4 85@4 85; 47 gravity at Oil City held at $5 05@5 05.

ROUSEVILLE, July 27.—Market quiet with little inquiry at $4 75@4 85.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market quiet; offering at $4 80.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Market very quiet; S. W. $4½@24½c; spot or July, August 25½c; September 25½c; October 25½@25¾c; nothing doing; cases 29c; crude 13½c; bulk 14c in barrels.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market quiet at $4 85; no sales.

ROUSEVILLE, July 28.—Market quiet and dull; holding $4 90; no sales.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—Market very quiet and dull; $4 85 for Titusville pipe; $4 40@4 45 for A. T. Co.

TIDIOUTE, July 28.—Market quiet at $4 90.

OIL CITY, July 28.—Oil City, asking $5 00; lower crude $4 80@4 95.

NEW YORK, July 28, 3 P. M.—Crude 13¼c; refined; July 24½@24¾c; August 25¼c; September 25½c.

NEW YORK, July 28, 3 P. M.—Market demoralized here; July in round lots sold as low as 24½c, with an offer of 10,000 bbls at 24¾c, without buyers. August, first half, brought 25¼c, and last half 25½c; some 15,000 bbls are reported to have changed hands at these figures.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J K Brandon	D Bly & Co	200
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	240
Pitts. & Boston C O	Jas Wilkins	160
Thos King	Citizens Oil Works	156
J K Brandon	Citizens Oil Works	240
Tracy & Crawford	Citizens Oil Works	84
H Hamilton	Citizens Oil Works	80
H McKeevy	Vesta Oil Works	160
Tracy & Co	Vesta Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	154
Bates & G	Standard Oil Works	154
Wm Stewart	Liberty Oil Works	160
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	240
Duncan & Young	Peerless Oil Works	240
J Munhall	Brilliant Oil Works	74
Stewart & Frew	Brilliant Oil Works	80
Vandergrift & F	Vesta Oil Works	160

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
D Bly & Co	200 Peerless Oil Works
Citizens Oil Works	240 Peerless Oil Works
Commercial Oil Works	240 Fairview Oil Works
Vesta Oil Works	160 Liberty Oil Works
Titusville Oil Works	154 Liberty Oil Works
Titusville Oil Works	320 Peerless Oil Works
Total	2,932

Shipments of Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R

John Speer & Co, 50 barrels to W G White, Harris burg.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 294 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Fulton & Co, 50 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

J H McKee & Sons, 159 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co, 255 barrels to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Kirkpatrick & Logan, 159 barrels to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan S & Co., 159 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan S & Co 153 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Brann & Wagner, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Moorehimer K & Co, 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Moorehimer K & Co, 153 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Miller & Whitmire 30 barrels flour; S. Bradley 6 sacks wool; R. A. Carson 3 barrels eggs, 2 kegs butter, 1 sack cabbage; F. Owens 2 barrels apples; John J. Lemer 1 barrel eggs, 2 do do apples, 2 buckets butter; L. Wade 1 box cutlery. Bird Zellman 1 box do; Henkle & Co. 2 boxes do; R. A. H. Fink 1 box do; Gwinn, Moling & Co. 56 bbls flour; Stephen Chartwright & Co. 50 sack stoves, castings; Isabella Furnace Co, 1 car F brick; Snow, Speer, Chalfant & Co, 2 cars metal; Rodgers & B 2 cars metal; Forrester & Wigran 1 car stone; Jno. Scott 1 car do; Jno. Bissell 1 car do; Jno. H Woods, 1 wagon, 2 Rhoades, lot emb s bls. C S Bowman, bbl supplies. Klein & Hirsch, 1 carwax taxes. Kirby & McGuinness, 1 car lumber. R Schwartz, lot bb goods, myrick & Collin, 1 hp b ware, 1 do s wringers, 1 do nails. C Kehnewig, 33 gal stone ware. J Heck, 3 firkins butter, 1 bbl eggs. S Schaeffer, 2 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, 1 keg butter. Henry Lenz, 12 bbls eggs, 10 firkins butter, 2 coops fowls, 4 kegs butter. J Kahnes, 2 bbls eggs, 1 firkin butter. F Gilbert, 4 bbls eggs, 1 coop chickens, 2 baskets butter, 2 gals potatoes. F Schwartz, 5 bbls eggs, 7 stands butter. Heckfield & N, 2 bbls eggs. A Riseman, 1 cask flour and sundries. R Kost & Son, 1 car sand and 1 car C Lotz, 2 do stones. Adams & Knox, 1 do car coke. Mullen, Steen & Co., 8,000 ft lumber. Jno Nunn, 6,500 ft lumber. Wm Richards & Sons, 1 car cinder. J M Hemphill, 1 car stone.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Crumpton & Co, 15 box soap. W F Schmertz, 1 box shoe. Jno Hoffman, lot cables. Peter Yeagley, lot do. Shenberger & Co, 3 cars limestone. J S. Patterson, 3 bbls potatoes. Erskine & Co, 1 car dog. Lockhart & Co, 1 car des bennine. A Whitney & Co, 1 box mdse. J Frew, 50 wood machine. Evereon, P & Co, 1 lot scrap iron. H Jones, 1 bbl mdse. Rodgers, C H. Flowers, 1 do do. J O'Donnell, do do. McCallister & Jordan, do do. T Lanahan, do do. Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 box mdse. Jno. Irwin & Co, 1 car lime. Phillips & Wood, 1 bx butter, 1 bl eggs, 2 bxs wool. C H Barrick, 1 box butter, 1 bbl eggs. Jno Hoffman, 1 box mdse.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

Clark, W & Co, 1 car feed in tch. Martin Hyle, 5 bbls tobacco, 5 bales do. Thos Mellon & Son, 1 car tobacco. G Gelman, 5 bales wadding. A H. Mills, 10 bbls bungs. T G Jenkins & Bro, 1 car flour. Jno Scott & Co, 1 box, 1 bbl mdse. J N Neeman, 4 sacks of bags, 2 do meal, 2 bdls pails Brewer Bros, 8 bbls flour. Painter, M & Co, 1 box stables. Minick & C, 11 tons pig iron. S B Boyd & Co, 1 car carriages. Mellon, Mattery & Hudd, 1 car do. A Hube & Co, 1 box hitters. Lacois & Collard, 30 tons tar iron. J J Hungerford, 1 car coal. Jno Scott & Co, 1 bbl mdse. Jno W & D Rhinehart, 1 bbl tobacco. S P Shriver & Co, 100 bbls flour. Fleming, A & Co, 5 bbls and one currant, 12 cases do. W L Jones, 10½ p tobacco.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

T C Jenkins & Bro, 114 pkgs sugar, tea and fruit. Schmaker & Co, 31 do groceries. R Patterson & Co, 1 do do. Atwell & Lee, 5 bbls whiskey. E D Clark & Co, 51 bales cabinet. J S Rodgers & Co, 10 bxs soap. Jno Caldwell, 1 do. Dilworth, H & Co, 1 do. Jno Bissell, 1 do. Bissell, McKee & Co, 52 bbls whiskey. W & D Rinesart, 2 casks gin. Bole & Bro, 1 bbl liquor. Arbuckles & Co, 1 bbl liquor. Rafferty & Co, 3 bxs mdse. S H Baird, 5 tcs rice. Carr, McCoy & Co, 1 box dry goods. Dunlevy & Bro, 2 bxs teas. De Lange & Co, 1 bale 1 bolting. Fleming, A & Co, 1 cask black lead. Evans, Dilling & Co, 1 bbl do. Kelly, Jo bbls sulphur. Kramer & V, 2 bals G arabic. Lindsey, S & F, 4 bxs soap. Lorig, J & Co, 1 bbl do. Bro, 1 bx mdse. Head & M, 7 bbls molasses. Hulard, L & B, 50 bxs candles. Jno Scott & Co, 1 box, 1 bbl mdse. W H Kelly, 30 bbls sulphur. Kramer & V, 2 bals G arabic. Lindsey, S & F, 4 bxs soap. Lorig, J & Co, 1 bbl do. Bro, 1 bx mdse. Head & M, 7 bbls molasses. Hulard, L & B, 50 bxs candles. Jno Scott & Co, 1 box, 1 bbl mdse. W H Wakefield, 3 bxs dry goods. G W Holmke, 1 bbl oil.

LOCAL.

James Owens, lot potatoes and cabbages. J H Parker, 1 Herne bacon. Spencer & McKay, 28 empty ale bbls. H W Bruce, 1 do do. Jno Hoffman, 1 do do. Hay & Hodge, 1 empty ale half bbls. Trautenbein & Vilsback, 9 do. do. Jno Bissell, 1 do do. Wm Hamilton & Co, 1 do do. Painsals & Co, 1 bbl whisky, empty kegs. W B Hays & Co, 1 do do. Coffee & Bro, 1 do do. Jno Scott & Co, 1 do do. D L. Clark, 6 boxs bottles. S H Watson, 1 empty ale bbl. Jno Caldwell, 1 do do. A Fleibergarber, pkgs goods. Kell & Richards, 6 boxs bags. H B Scott & Co, 1 box do. Jno Bissell, 1 do do. A Co, 2 cutters and two wheels. McCullough, Son & Co, 1 do do. Jno Caldwell, 1 do do. Jno Scott & Co, 1 do do. Kramer & V, 2 bales G arabic. Lindsey, S & F, 1 empty keg. Lorig, J & Co, 1 bbl do. Bro, 1 bx mdse. Head & M, 1 bbl molasses. Hulard, L & B, 1 bbl do. S Ewart & Co, 1 bx tobacco. B L. Fahnstock & Co, 1 bbl do.

THROUGH FREIGHT BY RIVER.

Arbuckle & Co, 50 bbls sugar, 15 bbls do. Carlton, Bros & C, 30 bbls sugar, 44 half chests tea. Jno Scott & Co, 1 bbl mdse. Dilworth, H & Co, 1 do do. Austin & Co, 1 box do. Jno Caldwell, 1 do do. Jno Bissell, 1 do do. Bissell, McKee & Co, 1 do do. Hartwell & Dewhurst, 5 bbls dried fruit. Bailey, Brown & Co, 1 cask antimony.

Per Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

J Kohen, 25 pkgs sugar, 16 bgs coffee, 10 do saltp. Hyde & Son, 2 bxs s shaft. Wm Flannigan & Co, 1 bbl sugar. G F Clayton, 16 pkgs bulb. W Ralston, 9 boxes tea. Graham & N, 56 bbls sugar. Jno Scott & Co, 1 box and 1 bbl mdse. D L. Clark, 1 do. McCracken & Co, 1 do.

LOCAL.

Jos Horner, 4 sacks grain. Campbell & G, 6 bbls eggs, 6 kgs do. H R McClelland & Co, 2 bbls do. Wm Flannigan & Co, 2 bbls eggs. Scobie, R & Co, 15 c machines. Carson & Bros, 20 bbls salt. Graff, B & Co, 1 car metal. L S Morrison & Co, 1 car lumber.

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Kier & Foster	61	Armstrong D & Co	37
Coleman, Rahm & Co	25		
Total			123

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY.....President.
W. VANKIRK.....Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr.....Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

Sight Drafts on London.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS

AND

Coupon Bonds

FOR SALE.

Jas. W. Kennedy,

SO FOURTH AVENUE,

Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.
Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.

Also, the following Ten Per Cent Dividend Stocks:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia and Reading.
Pennsylvania Central.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central.

Woodworth & Davidson,

PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

201 LIBERTY STREET,

DEALERS IN

Cheese, Butter,

EGGS,

Green and Dried Fruits,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Country Produce,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF DEALERS TO THEIR

LARGE STOCK OF CHEESE,

Of which they are daily receiving consignments from some of the BEST FACTORIES IN OHIO. Are also in Daily Receipt of

FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER,

Gathered from the farmers for our especial trade. Have made extensive arrangements for the Peach, Melon and Sweet Potato Trade, and will speedily be in receipt of large consignments of above products.

Our facilities for handling are not rpassed, and we guarantee to sell as low as any one in the business.

Grocers and Market Men are reested to give us a call.

Market Reports and Marking nate furnished to Shippers. wa

Hard Lumber.

KIRK & BRO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

HARD WOOD LUMBER, ASH, OAKRICK-ORY, WALNUT, POPLAR, BEEC &c.,

Sawed to Order for Railroads, Wagons, Pk, Cars, Chairs, Coffins and general purposes. Also,

STAVES, HEADING, RAILROAITIES, AND POPLAR SHINGLES

MILLS—CAIRO, WEST VIRGINIA,
OFFICE—No. 3 DUQUESNE WAY, near pension Bridge, Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders addressed either place will receive prompt attention.

Lace Curtains,

In Swiss, Tambourred and Nottingha.

NEARLY 100 NEW PATTERNS JUST ENED

LACE SHADE,

A NEW NOVELTY.

LAMBROQUINS AND DRAPIERI,
CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMIN,
TURKISH FOLDING SPRING BEIAND MATTRESSES,

Sole Proprietors in this City of FARNUM'SEAM FEATHER RENOVATED WATER.
INTERIOR DECORATING Executed Artistly.

E. EDMUNDSON & IN,

55 MARKET STREET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
SATURDAY, July 29, 1871. }

REMARKS.—The business of the week in raw irons has been fair for the season. The receipts keep pace with the demand; hence there is very little surplus stock on hand.

As usual, parties differ widely as to the future of raw irons. In some instances buyers are holding off or purchasing sparingly. A large portion of the present receipts are being promptly absorbed in deliveries on contracts made since the first of the month, so that very little additions are being made to stocks in yards.

A moderate inquiry is making by consumers of pig, preparatory to an early resumption of operations. Stocks, although not heavy, are in most descriptions equal to any probable early demand; yet in certain favorite brands of standard pig irons consumers' requirements is maintained. Last week's prices were fully sustained. If any concessions were made it was on inferior brands. Notwithstanding the large increase in the receipts of raw irons for the last six months, the increase in consumption has kept pace with them, leaving only a limited stock to operate with; and from all we can learn there seems to be no prospect of any decline in raw irons. We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted.

100 tons Close Gray Forge	$32 50—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 50—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 50—4 m.
50 tons Extra Gray Forge	34 00—4 m.
50 tons Mottled	34 00—6 m.
500 tons Neutral Forge	33 00—4 m.
150 tons Neutral Forge	33 00—4 m.

Anthracite.

400 tons red short mottled and white $32 00—90 ds.
20 tons white Iron.....40 00—4 m.
50 tons extra neutral forge.....34 50—4 m.
50 tons extra Gray Forge.....34 50—4 m.
40 tons No. 2 foundry.....34 00—4 m.
50 tons No. 2 foundry.....33 00—4 m.

Allegheny Coke.

160 tons Red Bank.....$34 00—4 m.
200 tons Allegheny coke.....33 00—6 m.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2 Bryan & C, m	1
Hallman & H, m	6 I W Porter, m	1
Brown & Co, m	1 Rosse Graff & Co, m	1
Everson, Preston & Co, m	1 Union Mills, m	2
J W Gaul, Son & Co, m	1 Shoenberger & Co, m	3
Bryan & Caughey, o	1 Harbaugh, M & Co, m	3
Total		36

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
H Crichlow, m	1 W Porter, m	2
J Reamer, m	2 Wood, Son & Co, m	1
Total		16

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
J Moorhead, m	2 H. Woodside, m	1
Zug & Co, m	1 L. wis, O & P, m	3
Total		7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Graff, Bennett & Co, m	1 J Wood, Son & Co, o	2
Bryan & Caughey, o	Carnegie, K & Co, o	2
Shoenberger & Co, m	1 Nimick & Co, o	2
Hussey, W & Co, o	1 John Moorhead, m	1
Pure Rolt Co, o	2	
Zug & Co, o	2	
Total		33

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m		3

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112.

NEW YORK, July 28—P. M.

MONEY

Very easy at 2@3 ₱ cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOLD.

Gold dull and it looks as if lower prices will be made. The clique is trying not to let it drop below 112; opened at 112, and closed at 112. Loans were made from 1 to 4 per cent. per annum and 1-64 of 1 per cent. per day for use. Clearings $72,400,000; exports to-morrow estimated at $480,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Firm; 10-40s are so scarce that not a bond can be procured for delivery. There are a few 6-20s altogether, but not most is asked that large amounts have been abroad to meet the interest bond here.

Coupons, 1881	116½	6-20s, 1867	113½
6-20s, 1862	114½	6-20s, 1868	113½
5-20s, 1864	115½	10-40s	113½
5-20s, 1865	115½	Currency 6s	119½
5-20s, 1865, new	113½		

STATE SECURITIES

Dull. Tennessees were steady and Missouris and new South Carolinas very weak.

Missouris	90½	Virginias, old	65
Tennessees, old	72½	North Carolinas, old	40
Tennessees, new	72½	North Carolinas, new	38½
Virginias, new	72½		

STOCKS.

The stock market was strong with increased business. New York and Hudson River stock and scrip, Wabash, St. Paul, Reading and Ohio and Mississippi were the leading stocks with good buyers. The "bears" seemed unnerved at the advance in gold, and operated very sparingly all day, but prices improved in spite of all their efforts. They now declare—oil on "managed" stocks—the

THE VERY LATEST.

INSURRECTION OF CAPITALISTS.

The Movement Against Tammany Assuming Large Proportions.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The *Tribune* to-morrow will say the insurrection of capitalists, as the movements to resist further payments to Tammany has been called, is rapidly assuming large proportions. Two movements are in progress. One consists of a combination to property owners resident of New York city, about one thousand of whom, it is stated, have signed an agreement to resist the collection of taxes by the city and county officials until the showing of their books has been compelled. The paper was actively circulated in Wall street yesterday, and even the most conservative capitalists indicate their determination to support the movement, provided it be general, as now it appears likely to become. Meanwhile, those doing business in New York, but residing in New Jersey, are stirring, and contemplate a flank movement in the United States Court.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Wool Clip Coming In—Apaches Attack Camp Bowie, Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—The fall clip of wool is beginning to arrive. Some shearing lambs have sold at thirty cents.

The Apaches raided on Camp Bowie, Arizona, running off a beef herd from within musket shot of the parade ground in day light, killing a butcher named McDougal, and a Mexican. The troops killed and wounded several Indians, but they carried off the herd. General Stoneman's departure on a campaign was evidently known to the Apaches, who attacked accordingly.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1871.

GERMAN PICTURES.

Secretary Boutwell has received from Consul Krussman, at Berlin, imperial photographs of celebrities in that country who took part in the late war.

STAMPS ISSUED LAST YEAR.

The number of adhesive stamps issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, was 411,663,888, representing a value of $150,196,741, as follows: Documentary stamps, 106,786,432; value, $10,820,066; proprietary stamps for matches, patent medicines, &c., 304,877,456; value, $4,199,007. These results, compared with the previous year, show a decrease in the number of documentary stamps issued of 58,611,388, and a decrease on the same $2,696,100; increase in proprietary stamps, 7,153,870; value in money increase, $24,047.

THE KU-KLUX COMMITTEE

To-day examined H. W. Guion, a leading lawyer of Charlotte, North Carolina, who testified to the past as well as present condition of that State, saying, among other things, that the people has taken the law in their own hands only in cases where the criminal had been pardoned and public protection demanded such action against outrages. Only one more witness is here, Giles Leach, of North Carolina, who will testify to the Robison county outlaws. Eight or ten are on their way here from North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, respectively. Senator Scott, and Representatives Van Trump and Stevenson are expected to return from their sub-committee work in South Carolina to-morrow morning, when the committee will determine whether they will take a recess until next September. The sub-Committee examined about one hundred and fifty citizens in South Carolina. When at Spartansburg, Senator Scott invited the leading citizens, without respect to parties, to call upon him and talk over the condition of affairs. When he informed them that all of the witnesses were assaulted or molested, because of their having testified, he would report the facts to the President in order that they might be protected by the military. He was assured that the witnesses should not be troubled, and further that they would personally make an appeal to the people to preserve the peace and to break up unlawful combinations.

THE NEW LOAN.

The receipts at the treasury to the subscriptions to the new loan are generally of a small figure, the average being below $5,000 to-day. No official communications have been received from Judge Richardson for several weeks on the subject of the loan.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

James McKinney, of New Albany, who was thrown from a wagon on the Louisville wharf, some time ago, and had both legs terribly crushed, died yesterday. He was a member of the Odd Fellows' Mutual Aid Association, and yesterday afternoon the Secretary of the Association gave his widow a check for six hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

The New York agricultural editors were entertained at a banquet in Leavenworth, Kansas, yesterday.

Vincent Collyer, the Indian Commissioner, passed through St. Louis yesterday, on his way to Arizona.

The Ottawa, Ills., *Republican* has a report that S. C. Cook, Representative from the Seventh District of that State, is about to resign that position in order to accept the Solicitor Generalship of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company.

A large number of prominent citizens and members of the press of Chicago went out by special train on the Alton and St. Louis Railroad yesterday afternoon, to celebrate the opening of the Union Rolling Mill, near the city, the first of the kind in the West for the manufacture of steel by the Bessemer process. This event is regarded with a good deal of interest, as the establishment of the mills in the West for manufacturing on a large scale is to be tested in the establishment, which is the most extensive of the kind in the United States.

A meeting of German Protestant clergymen, representing fifteen different German congregations, was held yesterday morning in Cincinnati to take action against the repeal of the Sunday laws. The meeting embraced some influential German ministers and substantial citizens. They determined to inaugurate a German opposition to the present movement, claiming that the leaders in the anti-Sabbath organization do not represent as much of German sentiment by any means as is stated. They will hold a German meeting next Thursday. The feeling concerning the matter is said to be very bitter.

The Commission of Arbitration on the value of the property of the Green Bay and Mississippi Canal Company on the Fox River, and its claims against the Government on its assuming the Fox and Wisconsin improvement, is now filed. The assessment on its part selected Colonel Wm. Larabee, of Iowa; the Improvement Company selected Hon. James R. Doolittle, and the two have agreed on Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Vermont, as the third member of the Board. Hon. E. W. Keith, of Madison, Wis., has been appointed by the Secretary of War to act as attorney for the Government in this investigation. It is expected that the Board will meet at Green Bay early in August, and proceed to make a careful examination of the works of the Improvement Company, after which it will go on with its investigations in accordance with the law of Congress.

A Jacksonville, Ill., correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* of yesterday says: "A suit involving nearly a million dollars was consummated to-day in the Morgan County Circuit Court by Rebecca W. Vail, Wm. H. Underhill, and Sarah M. Strong, eight others, against Kitty Flynn, Thomas M. Carson, Thomas Rae, and fourteen others. The bill alleges that on a day too remote to mention with certainty, but about a year before the death of Rea, of the State of Virginia, became possessed by a discovery of a certain precious stone remarkable for its hardness and brilliancy, and, so far as has been tested, its characteristics are those of a diamond. It is also alleged that this stone is one and a half inches in diameter in the way and something over the other way, and is of eight hundred thousand dollars value, and that this stone is now in the possession of Thomas M. Carson, the late governor. The bill prays that the defendants be compelled to bring this gem into court, be appointed by Court a receiver to sell it and distribute the proceeds among the heirs. The value of this stone was but recently ascertained, although it has been in the possession of W. M. Roe and heirs over a century.

CRIME.

A Murder Done While Crazy Drunk.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Joseph H. Fore, who shot Munson Beach last night, surrendered himself to-day and is now in confinement. He says he was crazy drunk last night, and accidentally firing off a revolver, but does not remember shooting Beach. He was in South St. Louis, six miles below the center of the city, when he got drunk, but asserts that he does not know how he got there. He also says the first real knowledge he had of the shooting he derived from the papers. Mr. Beach is very low to-night, and not expected to live till morning.

Execution of Two Negroes.

RICHMOND, VA., July 28.—Henry Johnson and Richard Green, two negroes, found guilty of the murder of a prominent and highly respected citizen of Petersburg, Charles Friend, in March last, were to-day hanged in Prince George county in the presence of 1,500 to 2,000 spectators, black and white. Both criminals made short and forcible speeches on the gallows, protesting their entire innocence. Even after the black caps had been adjusted, they were loud in their protestations that they were not guilty.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

LOUISVILLE AND TOLEDO ROAD.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 28.—At the directors of the Louisville and Toledo Railway Company held a meeting in this city this afternoon, at which important business was transacted to secure the success of the enterprise. The road will run from Mount Vernon to New Castle, sixty-three miles, connecting at the former place with the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and at the latter with the Fort Wayne and Muncie Railroad. The Fort Wayne and Saginaw Railway Company will equip the road if five hundred dollars per mile can be raised on the line of the road, of which amount $250,000 has already been subscribed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—River six feet six inches and stationery. Departed—Argosy, Pittsburgh. Clear and warm.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—River slowly declining with seven inches in the chute and five feet and a half on Portland bar. Arrived—Mail packet, Emma Floyd, Memphis; Ada Hellman, Cairo. The Emma Floyd has gone to the banks. The new boat City of Helena, for the Memphis and White River Packet Company, will be launched to-morrow evening. The largest raft of this season ever brought down the Ohio arrived to-day; it contains over half a million feet of lumber.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 28.—Partly cloudy and warm. River fallen four inches. Port list: Up—H. S. Turner, 9 A. M.; Evansville, 5 P. M.; Memphis, 6 P. M.; Down—Eddyville, 8 A. M.; Fanny Brandies, 9 A. M.; Mary Amends, 7 A. M.; Rose Hite, 7 A. M., all with fair to good trips.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 28.—River falling, with twenty-two inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery. Arrived—Umpire, Cairo. Departed—Umpire, Cairo.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 28.—Port list: City of Pekin, St. Louis to Tennessee river, 9 P. M.; Florence Lee, Evansville packet, 11 A. M.; Magnolia, New Orleans to Louisville, 6 A. M.; Belfast, St. Louis to New Orleans, 10 A. M.; R. C. Gray, Cairo to Louisville, 10 A. M.; Grand Tower, St. Louis to Memphis, 11 A. M.; Ella Hughes, Nashville packet, 1 P. M.; Mary Alice, New Orleans to St. Louis, 4 P. M.; John Ryle, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis to Vicksburg, 6 P. M.; Beardstown, St. Louis to Lawrenceburg, 6 P. M.; Beardstown, St. Louis to Lawrenceburg, 6 P. M. River fell two inches; clear; thermometer 82. P. M. River fell two inches; clear.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Arrived—Belle St. Louis, steerage; Rob Roy and S. S. Merrill, Keokuk; Alice, Kansas City; Meteor, Hawk and harpes, New Orleans; Marble City, Memphis. Departed—Belle Memphis, Memphis; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Mollie Moore, New Orleans. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Clear and warm. River declining slowly. Up—City of Vicksburg. Down—Fort Gibson.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Arrived—Indiana, Louisville; Natchez, St. Louis. No departures.

Williamsport is better provided with public halls than perhaps any other city in the State, having capacity for over ten thousand persons to meet at one time, without counting the court house or churches. So says the *Gazette and Bulletin*.

POLITICAL.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—A large audience assembled to-night in Weisiger Hall to hear Senator Morton. He sat during the entire speech. The Senator commenced by referring to the changes which have taken place in Kentucky since he was last here, and proceeded to compare Kentucky with Indiana, declaring the former far behind the latter, owing to the inculcus of slavery. He characterized the "new departure" as a sham. Intended to lift the Democracy into power, so they could do away with the new amendments. He claimed that if State rights in the sense of State sovereignty were right, then the rebellion was right. He criticised the use of alleged sectional school books, and restrictions upon the blacks in the public school laws of Kentucky, arguing that the blacks should be put on the same footing as the whites, and that the ideal of the inferiority of the black race was an old fogy notion. The main part of his speech was similar to other recent speeches already published. Earnest attention was paid to the speech throughout, and the Senator was frequently and heartily applauded. He was serenaded to-night after the speech. He leaves for home to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—At a meeting of the Republican Central Committee this evening, Jackson Schultz in the chair, the motion by Colonel Shaw that each delegation should nominate a candidate for President of the committee was voted down, two districts being represented. A resolution thanking Jackson Schultz and Wm. Orton for the manner in which they carried out the organization of the party in the county was voted down as premature.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1871.

ALL WELL.

The steamer Tybee reports the United States steamers Swatara and Nebraska at Samana, July 20, all well.

FROM STEUBENVILLE, O.

Suicide—Railroad Accident—Local Politics—A New Paper Talked About, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., July 27, 1871.

To-day, about three o'clock, Mr. Jacob R. Slack, a prominent grocery merchant of South Fourth street, committed suicide by hanging himself in the stable of Mr. D. Myers, adjoining his residence. Mr. Slack had been absent from his store but a short time, having informed his clerk that Mr. Knight, before leaving, that he was going out to the stable for the purpose of hitching up the team owned by the firm, to deliver packages through the city. Mr. Knight waited patiently an hour, and Mr. Slack not returning to the store, sent a boy to see what detained him. In a few minutes the boy returned with the astounding news that Mr. Slack had hanged himself. Several gentlemen then collected together, and proceeded to the place where he was suspended, and cut him down. Physicians were summoned immediately, but they pronounced life extinct. The deceased was twenty-eight or thirty years of age; a good business man, and an upright gentleman, and had been one of the best grocery stores in this place. He was considered in good circumstances. He has only been a resident of this city about six months, having come here from Zanesville, in this State, and from all appearances was doing a heavy and profitable business. For some days past, he had been in good health, and his wife suspecting something wrong, kept a close watch on his movements, fearing that he would do some harm to himself. Rumor says he had been drinking for some days, but I cannot vouch for the truth of this story. The sad event has cast a gloom over the city, particularly where Mr. Slack was best known, and the entire community sympathises with his wife and children.

On Wednesday evening last about nine o'clock the train of cars which left this city, bound for Pittsburgh Railroad, above the city, struck a man named James Stafford, a resident of this county (Jefferson), while on his way home. Mr. Stafford is very seriously injured, but did not receive any fatal wounds. The engineer whistled and applied the brakes, but too late to stop, the cow-catcher striking him on the side and bruising him badly. He was picked up and carried to this place, and is still insensible, with little hope of his recovery. He resided in Island Creek township, and has four children.

When I wrote you last, the stone-cutters employed in getting out stone for the new court house, were on a strike, and had quit work, demanding four dollars per day instead of $3. The contractor paid them off, and discharged them, and employed some fifty others in their places at the same price as the former employees, $3 50, and they are now rapidly cutting, and building the stone as finished. The contractor is also getting the stone for the bridge, and will fulfil his bid satisfactorily to the citizens of the county. There are now eighty or more men employed on the building at present, and more will be employed as it advances.

Father Farrow, of St. Peter's Church, delivered an able, instructive and eloquent discourse on "Education," last Sunday evening. The subject was upon the reputation of being a fine scholar, fluent speaker and an accomplished gentleman.

An obscure little sheet published in Wellsburg, W. Va., says that William R. Allison, Esq., of the Steubenville *Herald*, will make a candidate for Congress. I believe you've got that Allison candidate; that, while he will not beg it or run after the nomination, if he gets nary nomination for any standard bearer in the Seventeenth Congressional District, he will serve. His ability is unquestioned; he has served the party honestly and faithfully without reward, and I believe he would come as near commanding the full strength of the party as any man who could be chosen.

It is rumored that a new Republican daily morning paper will be started here in a short time, and the best posted journalists don't believe the story; and I am certain the projectors had better let it alone, unless they have more money than rumor gives them credit for possessing, or they will come out somewhat like the defunct *Puppet of your city*. If Republicans desire a good, live paper, and wish it improved, let them support the *Herald*. Talk is cheap, but it takes cash to run a daily newspaper. If you don't believe it, ask Gibson of *The Paper*.

The Countess is the paper here.

Yours, &c., C. J. F.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Susquehanna are making a plucky fight to secure for that county the State Senator at the next election. Under the old district—Susquehanna, Wyoming and Bradford—Susquehanna had the Senator but three of eighteen years, Bradford monopolizing the honor for twelve years. Should the new district be decided against Susquehanna, fears are entertained of dessensions in the ranks.

"Invisible" writes from Harrisburg to the *Blair County Radical*: "A nice scheme has come to light whereby the Democratic leaders hope to secure the control of the lower House of the legislature this winter. Wallace early secured the entire press, and smooth tongued workingmen to go around among the furnace men, forge men and rolling mill men and enlist them in a labor movement—a Labor Union, they call it—the main features of which, as it has been told the workingmen, is to protect them in their rights. The real object of Wallace is to secure the votes of this organization for the Democratic Assembly nominees, and to do what that cannot be done, then to have them run a distinctive Labor Union candidate, and thus take off enough Republican votes to allow the Democrats to slip in. The Dauphin and Perry district, the Huntingdon district, and your own, are specially marked out to be carried by this move. Wherever there is a furnace or a forge, it is proposed to interfere with a dozen of these Labor Union reformers. They exist already in this city, Millersburg, (among coal miners), Duncannon, Perry county, and other places, and that an organization will soon be started in your city I am informed by good authority. Democratic books, send out stool pigeons, etc., comes right square from the Democratic party, and this organization is a fraud in fact and a fraud in practice. The purpose is to induce good, honest Republican mechanics to join, by pretending to organize for the benefit of the laboring classes, then get in enough Democrats to control the lodge and vote the whole organization in the interest of the Democratic party. The plan is well laid, and only wants to be known to be exposed. I will give you some further developments in my next, which will astonish some of your readers."

John A. Bear has declined the Democratic nomination for Register and Recorder, in Blair county, and Samuel Dillman refuses to run for Surveyor on the same ticket.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETKER will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Webster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Office Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRIDAY, July 28, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Weather.	Pressure.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	—	64	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
Cairo	30.06	—	82	—	—	—	—	A
Chicago, Ill.	30.14	—	73	N. E.	5	cl	30	B
Cincinnati, O.	30.17	—	73	N. W.	2	cl	30	B
Cleveland, O.	30.10	—	70	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
Davenport, Iowa.	30.11	—	71	N. E.	9	cl	30	C
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	—	67	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	—	78	S. E.	3	cl	30	B
Nashville, Tenn.	30.09	—	80	—	—	—	—	A
New Orleans, La.	30.09	—	84	S. E.	2	cl	30	B
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.22	—	73	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
St. Louis, Mo.	30.07	—	82	N. E.	1	cl	30	B
St. Paul.	29.97	—	68	N. W.	10	cl	30	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters in alphabetical order, as follows: A, perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Signed, H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Attempted Till Robbery.

The till in the store of Hershberger, Milligan & Co., liquor dealers, No. 57 Wylie avenue, High street, was tapped yesterday afternoon, by a lad named Johnny Little, whose parents reside in the immediate neighborhood. The firm have an office in the rear of the store, and into this the lad gained surreptitious admittance, through a door in the rear. A member of the firm came back from the front just as he was leaving the office with a ten dollar bill in his hand. He was captured, the money taken from him, and Officer McGrady sent for. He was locked up to await a hearing. In consequence of his tender age he will likely be discharged.

Argument Finished.

The argument in the patent case of the Union Wheeled Horse Rake Company vs. W. W. Wallace, before reported, was concluded in the Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan, yesterday. The speeches were made by Messrs. Christy and Bakewell for complainants, and Messrs. Bruce and Shiras for the respondent. No decision was rendered. A very considerable sum is involved in the issue.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Despite the great rush at the Opera Hat House since the inauguration of the great closing out sale of gentlemen's furnishgoods, Mr. Ramaley still has a large assortment of the most desirable articles in that line. The prices at which fine shirts, underwear, ties, scarfs, hosiery, &c., &c., can be procured at No. 64 Fifth avenue are astonishingly low, and no gentleman can afford to disvantage of this most favorable opportunity for replenishing his wardrobe. Our genial friend McLain, ever courteous and obliging, is still at the Opera Hat House, ready to attend to the wants of patrons.

BASE BALL MATCH.—The Base Ball match at Union Park this afternoon between the Osceola and Enterprise clubs, will undoubtedly be recognized, and excite considerable interest among the friends of the contesting clubs. As they are evidently well matched, we shall anticipate quite an exciting as well as an interesting game. The ladies will be admitted free of charge.

Where a notorious rowdy is confined in the lockup, he is fed on the luxuries of the season, and furnished with cigars, etc., *ad libitum*. A poor insane woman was confined in that institution from 18 o'clock Thursday night until this morning, and during all that time received but *one meal*. Rather slim diet, that.

THE COUNTY BUILDINGS.

A Superintendent Appointed to Take Charge of Them—The Gas Question.

The County Commissioners are the legal custodians of the public property of the county, and upon them devolves the duty of seeing that the court house, in both its external and internal parts, is properly attended to, and that there is no waste in the supplies furnished. For a long time past there have been complaints of extravagance in the use of gas, etc., and also in regard to the manner in which the janitor and those in his employ have kept the offices, jury rooms, court rooms, etc. There is said to have been a great waste in the item of gas alone, and when the matter was inquired into no one could be found willing to assume the responsibility. In other words, there was no one especially charged with the duty of economising the gas, and dozens of burners were kept burning needlessly day and night. Then there were complaints as to the careless way in which the rooms and offices, the rotunda, and other places have been swept and cleaned. The Commissioners determined to remedy the evil—or at least make an earnest effort in that direction—by appointing a Superintendent of the Court House, who should take charge of all the employees, and become responsible for the proper keeping of the rooms, and the economical use of the gas, and other supplies necessary. Mr. Wm. H. Glenn, who has been so many years connected with the Court House and Jail as engineer, was selected by the Commissioners, and will enter upon his duties on the 1st of August. He is to be paid a salary of $1,500 per annum, is to hire and pay all help which he may require, and is to be held responsible for the proper keeping of the building. The much talked of reorganization is now to be done here than most persons might suppose, as two engines are kept running day and night, in cold weather to heat the Court House and Jail. All the offices, jury rooms, court rooms, etc., have to be swept daily with the dust, and other supplies necessary, which, with window washing and other work of like character, gives the janitor employment enough, of three men and two women. The men cannot be hired for less than $600 each, and the women are paid $260 each. The making up of the pay rolls for labor. This leave the Superintendent the moderate salary of $1,500—a handsome one for only one responsible a position. We think, however, that the Commissioners have hit upon the right plan in giving the superintendence of the building into the hands of one person, and finding him a very good remunerative salary for proper management. If Mr. Glenn proves his efficiency by saving one or two thousand dollars a year in the course of his superintendence, he will only continue him, but see that he gets a liberal salary. From what has been charged relative to the waste of gas, one thousand dollars a year might be economised in that item alone. In looking at the annual reports of the Controller, we find that in 1868, the Pittsburgh Gas Company received for gas, $1,857.09; in 1869, $2,836.64; and in 1870, $4,619.07. At this rate of increase, the gas bill for the present year, for the Court House and Jail, will be over $6,000! There is certainly a screw loose somewhere—perhaps several of them—or the gas bills would not be doubling up at this rate. The Commissioners will no doubt be able to discover exactly where the "leak" is, and stop it. Mr. Glenn is familiar with every nook and cranny about the Court House, or ought to be by this time, and if he goes to work in earnest, he can make a good showing at the end of the year. If he is not the man for the place let one be found who is.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CITY COUNCILS hold a regular meeting on Monday.

DEPUTY SHERIFF FIFE, who was away on a western trip, has returned.

The boys monopolize the sidewalks playing "hopscotch." Where's the police?

OFFICER STRAIN has recovered from his illness and returned to duty.

The new floor of the postoffice is being thoroughly renovated and cleaned.

SMITHFIELD street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, was thoroughly flushed yesterday afternoon.

THE question of awearing the election returns will be discussed at the next meeting of the City Executive Committee.

THE money-drawer in the tavern of John Clark, Frankstown road, was robbed Thursday night of six dollars.

A TUB RACE is promised this evening, on the Allegheny, between the suspension and Ninth street bridges.

The Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railroad is now shipping freights in bond—a convenient arrangement for shippers.

THE Eleventh ward hog pound is oftentimes liberally patronized, the police lodging within the bounds a better class of boarders than they have ever seen.

MR. JOHN GRAZIER, wife and niece, arrived safely in San Francisco, last week, and are now enjoying the beautiful scenery of the Golden State.

It is said remonstrances against the pardon of the ex-Commissioners are to be circulated for signatures.

JOHN BLACKMORE, who was received at the Homeopathic Hospital, on Thursday, with both arms fractured by an accident at West Elizabeth, had the dressings removed yesterday, and is doing well.

J. R. MOORE wanted to play landlord at the Pan Handle House, South Pittsburgh, yesterday, but his bondsmen got cold feet, and refused to go on, and he has two days in jail for the would-be host was the ultimatum.

JUDGE MCKENNAN, Circuit Judge, has gone home to Washington, where he will likely be charged by Judge McCandless will preside in the Circuit Court in his absence.

CHIEF BRYAN yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Benedict Knoerr, charged with abusing his wife and threatening her with a further visitation of violence.

NO POLICEMAN should loiter unnuzzled dogs while in the yards of the owner, whether they make a noise or not. They have to strike first, the assailant could do the like, and if the thing continues some "subs" will probably be injured.

WARDEN SCANDRETT and some others contemplate a visit to the mountains in a short time on a gunning and fishing excursion. The sport in that region and baiting has been laid in, the same being stored in boxes in the Sheriff's office.

FRANK WOLFSKILL, alleged, in an information before Alderman Strain yesterday that Peter Wickline threatened to kill him, on the other side of the river, but his posted journalists don't believe the story; and I am certain the projectors had better let it alone, unless they have more money than rumor gives them credit for possessing, or they will come out somewhat like the defunct *Puppet of your city*. If Republicans desire a good, live paper, and wish it improved, let them support the *Herald*. Talk is cheap, but it takes cash to run a daily newspaper. If you don't believe it, ask Gibson of *The Paper*.

The Countess is the paper here.

Yours, &c., C. J. F.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Susquehanna are making a plucky fight to secure for that county the State Senator at the next election. Under the old district—Susquehanna, Wyoming and Bradford—Susquehanna had the Senator but three of eighteen years, Bradford monopolizing the honor for twelve years. Should the new district be decided against Susquehanna, fears are entertained of dessensions in the ranks.

"Invisible" writes from Harrisburg to the *Blair County Radical*: "A nice scheme has come to light whereby the Democratic leaders hope to secure the control of the lower House of the legislature this winter. Wallace early secured the entire press, and smooth tongued workingmen to go around among the furnace men, forge men and rolling mill men and enlist them in a labor movement—a Labor Union, they call it—the main features of which, as it has been told the workingmen, is to protect them in their rights. The real object of Wallace is to secure the votes of this organization for the Democratic Assembly nominees, and to do what that cannot be done, then to have them run a distinctive Labor Union candidate, and thus take off enough Republican votes to allow the Democrats to slip in. The Dauphin and Perry district, the Huntingdon district, and your own, are specially marked out to be carried by this move. Wherever there is a furnace or a forge, it is proposed to interfere with a dozen of these Labor Union reformers. They exist already in this city, Millersburg, (among coal miners), Duncannon, Perry county, and other places, and that an organization will soon be started in your city I am informed by good authority. Democratic books, send out stool pigeons, etc., comes right square from the Democratic party, and this organization is a fraud in fact and a fraud in practice. The purpose is to induce good, honest Republican mechanics to join, by pretending to organize for the benefit of the laboring classes, then get in enough Democrats to control the lodge and vote the whole organization in the interest of the Democratic party. The plan is well laid, and only wants to be known to be exposed. I will give you some further developments in my next, which will astonish some of your readers."

John A. Bear has declined the Democratic nomination for Register and Recorder, in Blair county, and Samuel Dillman refuses to run for Surveyor on the same ticket.

CITY MATTERS.

NEW CARRIER.

HENRY DETKER will hereafter deliver the COMMERCIAL to subscribers on Webster, Wylie and Center avenues and Cliff street, and he alone is authorized to make collections.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Office Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRIDAY, July 28, 11:23 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Height of the Barometer.	Change in 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Weather.	Pressure.	Weather.
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.06	—	64	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
Cairo	30.06	—	82	—	—	—	—	A
Chicago, Ill.	30.14	—	73	N. E.	5	cl	30	B
Cincinnati, O.	30.17	—	73	N. W.	2	cl	30	B
Cleveland, O.	30.10	—	70	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
Davenport, Iowa.	30.11	—	71	N. E.	9	cl	30	C
Detroit, Mich.	30.14	—	67	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
Memphis, Tenn.	30.06	—	78	S. E.	3	cl	30	B
Nashville, Tenn.	30.09	—	80	—	—	—	—	A
New Orleans, La.	30.09	—	84	S. E.	2	cl	30	B
Pittsburgh, Pa.	30.22	—	73	N. E.	2	cl	30	B
St. Louis, Mo.	30.07	—	82	N. E.	1	cl	30	B
St. Paul.	29.97	—	68	N. W.	10	cl	30	C

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters in alphabetical order, as follows: A, perceptible; B, gently brisk; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Signed, H. W. HOWGATE,
Second Lieut. and Brevet Cap. U. S. A., A. S. O. and Assistant.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

Attempted Till Robbery.

The till in the store of Hershberger, Milligan & Co., liquor dealers, No. 57 Wylie avenue, High street, was tapped yesterday afternoon, by a lad named Johnny Little, whose parents reside in the immediate neighborhood. The firm have an office in the rear of the store, and into this the lad gained surreptitious admittance, through a door in the rear. A member of the firm came back from the front just as he was leaving the office with a ten dollar bill in his hand. He was captured, the money taken from him, and Officer McGrady sent for. He was locked up to await a hearing. In consequence of his tender age he will likely be discharged.

Argument Finished.

The argument in the patent case of the Union Wheeled Horse Rake Company vs. W. W. Wallace, before reported, was concluded in the Circuit Court, before Judge McKennan, yesterday. The speeches were made by Messrs. Christy and Bakewell for complainants, and Messrs. Bruce and Shiras for the respondent. No decision was rendered. A very considerable sum is involved in the issue.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.—Despite the great rush at the Opera Hat House since the inauguration of the great closing out sale of gentlemen's furnishgoods, Mr. Ramaley still has a large assortment of the most desirable articles in that line. The prices at which fine shirts, underwear, ties, scarfs, hosiery, &c., &c., can be procured at No. 64 Fifth avenue are astonishingly low, and no gentleman can afford to disvantage of this most favorable opportunity for replenishing his wardrobe. Our genial friend McLain, ever courteous and obliging, is still at the Opera Hat House, ready to attend to the wants of patrons.

THE Patent Vulcanite Roofing—the best and cheapest in the market—the only composition roofing containing no coal tar. Water and fire-proof, elastic, pliable and suitable for any style of roof. Manufactured by Works or on roof. Samples, terms, &c., at office, 98 Water street.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Hart, Ryman & Barney's deservedly popular minstrels have had a house crowded to its fullest seating capacity last night. The entertainments given by them have never been excelled here, taken all in all. They give a matinee this afternoon, and close their engagement to-night. Wherever they may go, we can recommend them to press and public as being all they represent themselves to be, and more.

GRADY'S CIRCUS gives two exhibitions in Birmingham this afternoon and evening. They commence a series of performances on the Red Lion lot Monday afternoon.

THE MUSEUM.—The stock of curiosities at the Museum was never larger or more attractive than just now. The public appreciate Major Burnell's enterprise, and patronize him liberally.

Revenue Cases Settled.

United States District Attorney Swoope has been notified of the settlement of the following cases, in which informations were pending for violations of the revenue laws:

United States vs. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company; for neglecting to stamp receipts. Compromised on payment of $500 and costs.

United States vs. Robert Woods; for setting up an illicit still in this city, the property seized being valued at $9,000. Compromised for $1,000 and costs.

United States vs. Conrad Deck, cigar manufacturer of Erie; for violations of the law regulating the manufacture of cigars. Compromised for $150 and costs.

The Failure of J. D. Johnson.

Yesterday morning early the Sheriff and deputies were served with an injunction, issued by the United States Court, restraining the sale of the property of Mr. J. D. Johnson, coal merchant, whose failure in business has already been noted. Mr. Johnson, it seems, offered to pay his creditors 33½ per cent., provided the share of the property held by his mother be allowed to be taken out entire. This the creditors refused to comply with, when the agreement to pay 33½ per cent. on the whole was arrived at, and the injunction had to be procured to stop the sale. So the matter has been settled for the present at least.

Improved Croquet.

The popular game of Croquet has at last, seemingly found its perfection. Messrs. J. H. Weldin & Co., the book-sellers and stationers, No. 101 Wood street, have on sale one of the best perfected games ever offered to the public. The many improvements that have heretofore attended the game of "Croquet" are now obviated by the use of the improvement. Give them a call and we think that everyone will be corporate our statement that Croquet, with the improvement will be found to be a more enticing game than ever.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

MARY ANGAR, appeared before Alderman Arent yesterday afternoon and entered complaint against husband, John Angar, for desertion. The parties reside in the Seventh ward. The usual papers were made out.

JOHN CHESS, a constable of the Fifth ward, preferred a charge of perjury on yesterday before Alderman Arent, against James McLaughlin, of Reserve. Warrants were issued.

JOHN GERHART, the insane man, whose arrest for disorderly conduct we noticed yesterday, was taken by the Board of Directors of the Poor to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, yesterday afternoon. He was taken to that institution by officer Geary.

AN explosion of gas in a still at the oil refinery of Messrs. Hepple & Mentzer, at Pine Creek Station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, occurred Thursday afternoon, about four o'clock. The roof of the still was blown off, but beyond this no further damage was done.

DURING the storm on Thursday night the Sedgwick street sewer bursted at a point near Nixon street, where the sewer leads into it. A channel through water was so great at this juncture that the sewer proved too small to carry off all the water when the bursting took place.

INFORMATION was made yesterday before Alderman Strain, of the Third ward, against the drivers of Miller's brick wagons, charging them with unloading bricks in front of certain residences on Park Way, and obstructing the pavement and street. The parties were arrested and after a hearing discharged upon the payment of costs, and receiving a severe reprimand from the Alderman.

WM. H. STEERWRITE, employed as a draughtsman in the city engineer's office, has accepted the position of chief of the topographical corps of engineers on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. He has resigned his position in the City Engineer's office, and will enter upon his new duties on the 1st of August. Mr. Steerwrite is an excellent surveyor, and understands the profession in all its details, and will be a valuable acquisition to the corps of engineers of the new road.

A SERIOUS charge was preferred on yesterday before Alderman Holster against Mary Lich, a German woman, a widow, who had not mourned very long for the dead husband, but on the other hand carried again, in the course of events was serenaded. The serenaders pounded away for some time, and then came to all around save the house of the newly married couple. Soon the wife appeared upon the piazza, and threatened to shoot the crowd, and proceeding, caused all noise immediately. With the greatest of composure she went in the house, and the boys rem